

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.
MAY 6, 1920

OUR GREATEST PROBLEM

Every decrease in the price paid to farmers for foodstuffs will merely serve to hasten the day of a food shortage so acute as to endanger the safety of our Government.

In lessened food supply may be hatched the egg of revolution.

Every consumer who rejoices in reports of decrease of prices paid the farmers for grain, cotton, livestock and dairy products will soon realize that his joy will be turned to mourning. Cheap milk or bread or meats today will merely mean a smaller supply and famine prices later on.

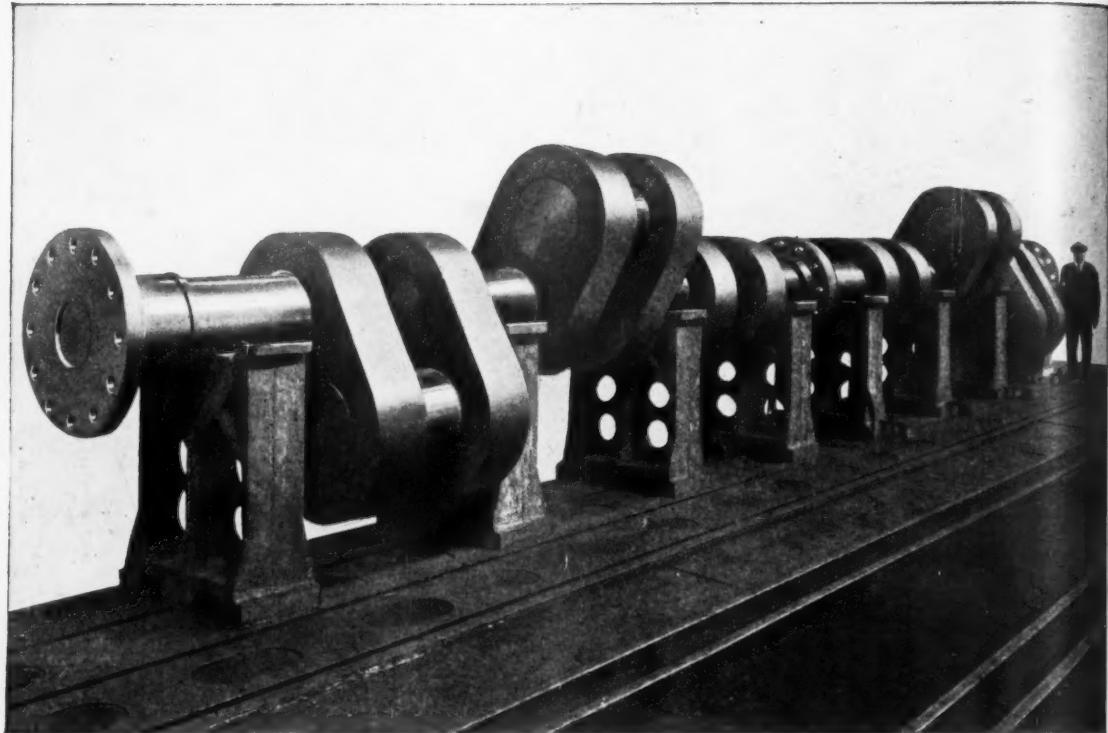
The questions of the League of Nations, of soldiers' bounty, of Democratic or Republican supremacy are mere soap bubbles blown by children as compared with the mighty food supply question. Heavy pay to industrial workers and short hours of labor are like great magnets drawing men and women from the farms to the cities, decreasing the number of farm producers and increasing the number of food consumers.

Economic forces will eventually push foodstuffs so high that the pendulum must swing back and force people from the cities to the farms to avoid starvation, but ere the swing turns that way food scarcity and the misinformation about it may, unless we are wise, wreck our Government and our civilization.

This is the nation's supreme problem. To its solution the people must address themselves with a full realization of its import.

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Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America

MAY 6, 1920.

Volume LXXVII.

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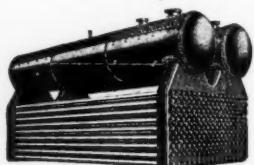
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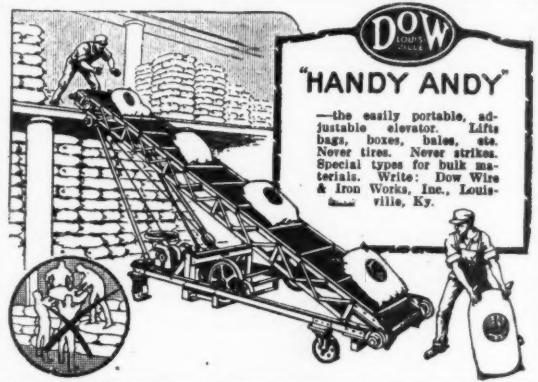
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Manufacturers Record

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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WEEKLY.

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In order to avoid delays, all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

A DISCREDITED DEFENDER.

WHEN Bainbridge Colby was a member of the Shipping Board he vigorously opposed war prohibition and testified that it would lessen our ability to build ships, when as a matter of fact the records of his own office showed that shipyards in prohibition territory were more efficient—produced more tonnage per man—than those in liquor territory. Since that time the public has not placed much reliance in anything Mr. Colby said. His defense of President Wilson last Saturday, therefore, merely served to weaken Mr. Wilson before the public, because the people remembered Mr. Colby's prohibition fiasco, and all sensible people had to regret that Mr. Wilson should have been defended by Mr. Colby. President Wilson deserved no such fate, for the praise of some men does far more injury to the subject of it than their condemnation would have done.

Even Mr. Wilson's warmest friends have never been able to get over their amazement at his appointment of Mr. Colby to rattle in the chair of the Department of State, once filled by really great men.

PREPARE FOR FOOD SHORTAGE.

WITH the winter's wheat crop promising a yield of 248,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the Government warning the public that nearly all of the old wheat now in stock is of inferior grade and of low milling quality, and indications pointing to reduced acreage of spring wheat, the country needs to be aroused quickly to the danger of an inadequate food supply. With new potatoes selling in Florida at \$19 to \$20 a barrel, or three times what was formerly considered a good price, we must once more turn to the home garden as an aid to the nation's food supply. And the sooner the country understands this situation and its danger the better it will be for us.

PENALIZING ALL INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE, TOO, A POOR WAY TO CURB SPECULATION.

Electro Service Co.,

Marietta, Ga., May 1.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your paper is read with a great deal of interest, and I admire the fearless way in which you denounce anything which you consider at fault, although your editorials would be more convincing if they were less intensely partisan and showed more moderation and better understanding of the fact that there are two sides to a coin.

Your criticism of the action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising interest rates apparently does not take into consideration the fact that this very action by the board will tend to improve the agricultural situation.

In your issue of April 24, on page 80, you deplore the fact that cities are offering such high wages that workers are leaving the farms, and food production is thereby decreasing. From page 84 of the same issue I have taken the following clipping:

"We are not for inflation; we want no unsound money. But what the Federal Reserve Board is fighting is not an unsound currency, but an extension of business. More business is called inflation. Sound adventures in production are forbidden. Men are afraid to invest their money, for fear that their banking facilities may be taken from them at any time. They have been made to feel that the walls are closing in. Initiative is being crushed, and America, armed with the mightiest trade artillery that exists, is being supplied with shrapnel for ammunition."

Do you not see that when excess money is so easily secured there is a tendency for manufacturers to increase their factories beyond the proper requirements of the country, thereby offering employment to a larger proportion of the population than should be employed in manufacturing? The trouble with us is not only underproduction, but wrongly proportioned production. Therefore, whatever increases the difficulty in securing funds for manufacturing purposes will help to overcome the greater attraction which manufacturing now offers compared with agriculture.

Something should be done to reduce the production of automobiles and to increase the production of freight cars and locomotives. All along the line we ought to give less attention to luxuries and more to fundamentals.

Your editorials have constantly said "there cannot be too much business," but there can be, particularly when it is ill-proportioned and when it diverts workers from necessities to the production of luxuries.

Anything which will stop the wild orgies of expansion and rising prices in manufacturing lines—high prices for labor as well as for finished product—will be a benefit to our country, and this is one factor in the work of the Federal Reserve Board which I have never seen you mention. Do you not think it should be noted in any discussion which is intended to be free from prejudice and therefore accurate?"

G. N. LEMMON.

Under date of May 1, a news dispatch from Kansas City appeared in the daily papers as follows: "Cattle growers cannot obtain needed funds because the Tenth Federal Reserve bank had made loans to non-essential industries until the money is not available," charged a resolution sent to the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and made public here today after a conference of livestock interests."

A dispatch from Washington under date of April 29 stated that reports from Federal Reserve agents "show a marked tendency of prices to resume their upward movement," and "the Board advanced the belief that the high costs of produc-

tion were aggravated by the added expense of obtaining capital."

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the country's bank deposits have shown a shrinkage in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

The facts tend to show that the cost of "deflation," as induced by the Federal Reserve Board, is not of such a character as to facilitate financing of essential industries such as farming. If the legitimate interests of the whole country are to be slapped in the face because some adventurers and speculators have taken advantage of the situation, it is a mighty unscientific way of doing things.

By making money dear the Board admits that it has increased the cost of production. Its excuse for making money dear was that it would bring the cost of production down.

The country having contracted a debt of more than 25 billions in cheap money, the Treasury appears to be delighted because the policy of the Federal Reserve Board has been able to wipe out deposit credits of more than a billion.

The Board's policy is doing nothing to keep laborers on the farm, nothing to prevent the diversion of labor to the production of essentials. Risky enterprises are those which can best afford to pay high prices for money. Conservative business cannot. The whole effect, therefore, of high interest rates is not to prevent speculating or wild-catting, but to penalize all legitimate business.

The bankers of this country are men of intelligence. They are the ones who can steer their loans into productive industry; it cannot be done by playing with the interest rate. It is possible by a panic to bring prices tumbling down; the worth of a house can be destroyed by burning it up. But it is not good economics.

We do not know that our correspondent and we are far apart. We certainly agree with him that production is the great desideratum and that the farms must be kept fully manned. But the resentment which some people seem to have because wages are high is not shared by us. We do not think it is a national calamity if the honest workman is able to earn enough to enjoy some of the pleasures of life. Some think the way to make a man efficient is to keep him half starved. We do not. Every effort, we think, should be made to keep wages up, and it can be done by showing the laboring men that they must produce accordingly. Efficiency is not going to be got by lowering the standard of living. There is enough discontent already in this country without adding to it by forcing an era of wage contraction. The Government might better concern itself with trying to induce union labor organizations to permit their members to give an honest day's work for the wages they are receiving.

THE FACTS IN THE WOLL INCIDENT.

MMR. MATTHEW WOLL is an officer of the American Federation of Labor, who has shown some conspicuous abilities, and who has more than once won the applause of sane and thinking men by his attitude on particular questions.

Mr. Woll was invited to address the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Atlantic City last week. He was given a splendid space on the program, being announced as the first speaker on "Labor in Relation to Production" at the general session of the convention on the last day.

The previous afternoon Governor Allen had addressed one of the group meetings, which sat in a hotel room. Hundreds who wished to hear him discuss the Kansas Industrial Court had been disappointed. It was decided, therefore, to have the Governor address the general session the next morning.

It was expected that Mr. Woll would speak for 30 minutes. He warmed to his subject, and having no manuscript became oblivious of time. When he had already spoken more than an hour, he began a bitter attack on Governor Allen, since

the Kansas Industrial Court is virulently hated by the union labor chiefs. Growing more and more heated, Mr. Woll finally asserted that if he were an advocate of the Kansas plan, or accepted it, he would also be a follower of Debs, Lenin and Trotsky. There were some hisses in the hall. The names "Lenine and Trotsky" seldom fail to bring hisses from an American audience. Mr. Woll used the names contemptuously. He did not, it appeared, take the hisses to himself. With a gesture he silenced the outburst, which had never been very pronounced.

But he gave no signs of quitting. The time for the sitting of the session was passing. Many of the delegates were due shortly to take trains home. So, one hour and thirty-five minutes after Mr. Woll began to speak, some cries of "Time, Time" were heard. Mr. Woll promptly realized the situation and took his seat.

Instantly thereafter there were cries for "Allen, Allen," although Mr. John W. O'Leary of Chicago was scheduled to speak next. This was somewhat embarrassing to Mr. O'Leary, but he did not take it as a personal reflection on himself, nor on the cause he was to represent. Mr. Nagel, the next speaker, limited himself to five minutes, and so it was brought about that many of the delegates were able to remain long enough to hear Governor Allen.

The matter would hardly be worth referring to were it not that the sensational press has already been endeavoring to make it appear that union labor was insulted by the American business men who were in convention at Atlantic City. Making mountains out of molehills is a popular pastime in presidential years. The fact is that Mr. Woll was treated with great respect and given an extremely patient hearing. Moreover, he was frequently applauded. The incident has been greatly exaggerated.

THE INCREASE IN LIVING COSTS.

BETWEEN November, 1919, and March, 1920, according to the National Industrial Conference Board of Boston, the average cost of living for American wage-earners rose 7 per cent. This makes a total increase of about 95 per cent since July, 1914, and an increase of 21 per cent within the last twelve months.

TABULATED INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING FOR WAGE-EARNERS IN AVERAGE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES
BETWEEN JULY, 1914, AND MARCH, 1920.

	July, 1914. to June, 1918. Per Cent.	July, 1914. to Nov., 1918. Per Cent.	July, 1914. to March, 1919. Per Cent.	July, 1914. to July, 1919. Per Cent.	July, 1914. to Nov., 1919. Per Cent.	July, 1914. to March, 1920. Per Cent.
Food	42	83	75	90	92	100
Shelter	15	20	22	28	32	49
Clothing	17	93	81	100	135	177
Fuel, heat and light	35	40	42	42	48	49
Sundries	50	55	55	63	75	83
All items.....	52.2	65	60.5	72.2	82.2	94.8

Increases in the last four months between November, 1919, and March, 1920, were as follows: Food, 4.2 per cent; shelter, 8 per cent; clothing, 17.9 per cent; fuel, heat and light, .7 per cent, and sundries, 4.6 per cent, making an increase for all items of 6.9 per cent.

In estimating changes in the family budget as a whole, states the Board, each of the major constituent items must be weighed according to the expenditure for each by average wage-earning families. A number of reliable investigations, including some by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, have shown that before the war annual expenditures were apportioned approximately as follows: For food, 43 per cent of the total; for shelter, 18 per cent; for clothing, 13 per cent; for fuel, heat and light, 5 per cent, and for sundries, 20 per cent. These weights were used by the Board in estimating increases in the cost of living since 1914.

What Shall We Do to Be Saved?

IT is a good thing that men who have been summoned to leadership in world affairs at last are turning aside from their own vanities and out of the ruin of their own futile devices are lifting their eyes at length to the skies and raising their arms in supplication to the Divine Being from Whom only can come, in this hour of the world's trial, safety for humankind.

"Is true democracy to survive, or is power in so-called democratic countries to pass into the hands of a determined minority that knows what it wants, and is always the same—loot; that knows how to get it; by bribery, perhaps; by blackmail, perhaps; by terrorism, perhaps, or by subtle corruption?" And whenever that question has to be asked in any nation, I believe the true answer is this: It depends whether a majority of your citizens are subjects of God Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth, or worshippers before the false gods, the satanic three, money, personal pleasure, power."

Sir Auckland Geddes is right. He knows. The rebuilding of the devastated temples of civilization could be brought about only by the Master Architect. It was He who from chaos molded earth into form, and it was His omnipotence and His perfect knowledge that threaded for mankind the way through countless centuries into the era of still more countless blessings now subject to the summoning of the human hand. But when the councilors and the advisers, the experts and the statisticians, into whose hands the Almighty had confided the keeping of the victory which He and He alone had given, they swelled themselves with pride; they turned their backs on God; they refused to have anything to do with Him, and they wrote on their own tablets of ignorance their stupid maps and specifications. God had made the world, but they would remake it.

No man-made edicts can control time. It sweeps on without let or hindrance. Its verdicts only are impartial; it is the one sure acid that can test the intangible metals of diplomacy. It is God's great historian. And it has written so that all men may read the everlasting fact that they who counsel without God, God does not counsel with. They build their houses on the sands. To day they are; tomorrow they are not.

It is a good thing, therefore, that after so short a space of Godless covenanting and devising, with a world all upside down and men's hearts hardened against each other, with hate abundant and love commercialized, at least some of the leaders, convinced of their own immaturities, turn now to infinite knowledge, acknowledge their own impotence and proclaim that in God only and religion is there hope for those who inhabit the earth.

The thought that Sir Auckland Geddes has put into words is not new. Adam had it—after Eden. It is not new, but there is in it the everlasting truth of the ages. This nation and the other nations may shut, if they will, their eyes to God and be mute before Him. They may make their multitude of laws and statutes, their wage agreements and their covenants; they may compromise their hates and formulate their truces while they organize new onslaughts against each other; but there is no peace and there will be no peace until fear of God and humbleness before Him displaces in men's hearts the greed and pride that now control them.

The Decalogue is civilization's Magna Charta; the Sermon on the Mount its divine code of law.

In that great convention and assembly of the business brains of America, which met last week in Atlantic City, men, practical men, did not feel ashamed to confess their impotence and acknowledge that the time had come when God and God only could give salvation. They have wrestled with fact and they know.

Until religion becomes again the actuating power in this

nation, and in all nations; until our reliance is once more on the Divinity, as it was in the days of our fathers; until we cease to look for new and human formulas for safety and return our allegiance to the great principles of conduct which Omnipotence has laid down; until we learn over again that our boasted freedom is subject always to the discipline of the Almighty and we are really free only in obedience; until these things be, strikes and hatred, famine and flood, disease and blindness will hurry us to ruin and disaster and the whole fabric of civilization as we have known it will tumble into the abyss. The savage beasts will crawl through our uninhabited cities, and where nations were, barbarous tribes again will ply their trades.

Civilization is always on the precipice of the Dark Ages. Not more dependent on the dynamic power of its throbbing engines is the aerial vehicle than is our lightly-supported system of civilization on the eternal vigilance of those who inherited it and their confirmed allegiance to the religion and God that made it possible.

What the world needs is obedience to God.

THE MEANING OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

WE shall need now to conserve food and to preach increased food production to a much greater extent than during the war. Patriotism stirred the farmers then to do their utmost and count not the cost, and patriotism brought about food conservation in nearly every home. But now the call of patriotism is not so appealing, though it is just as much needed. If American people cannot get food, or if they have to pay an ever-advancing price for it, there will be turmoil, food riots and anarchy to threaten our Government. The need of more food production is clearly stated by the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, which clearly senses the whole situation. In discussing this question the Enquirer-Sun says :

"And yet the situation that confronts the people, not only of the South, but of the entire nation, is serious. It would be useless to undertake to disguise the fact. No one can afford to close his eyes and refuse to see that the situation is serious."

"Yes, we are aware of the fact that there is much money in the country. We know that the per capita circulation is greater, perhaps, than it has ever been in the history of the nation, but that fact does not get us anywhere when we are confronted by under-production. The demand for the necessities of life is greater than the supply. Too many people are undertaking to reap where they do not sow. There are too many consumers and too few producers."

"It doesn't matter how much money a man may have with which to pay for something if that something is not to be had. We have seen this fact demonstrated during the past two or three years."

"At one time wheat flour was so scarce purchasers were limited to so much, and it was the same way with sugar. At one time, for instance, it didn't matter if a man had a barrel of money he could buy only three pounds of sugar. So, it is not always the case that the man with the money can do all that he wants to do."

"It is a great problem that is confronting the country. It is the problem of production."

"Unless there shall be greater production this year than indications now point that there will be, the people of the entire country are going to experience real hard times before another crop can be grown after the crop of this year has been harvested. By hard times, we do not mean a scarcity of money. It isn't going to make so much difference about the money part of the proposition if there is not a sufficient supply of the things that are needed. **One can't buy bread if there be no bread for sale.**

"It is true that the man with plenty of money will be able to pay the higher price that will be asked for these things as long as they last, while the little fellow with only a small amount will begin to suffer first."

"But unless there be a revolution in the manner of doing things in this country, it isn't going to be so great a while before everybody—the rich as well as the poor—will begin to feel the pinch that is certain to come."

"There is but one solution, as we view the situation, and that is, greater production of the necessities of life."

"But how can the farmer, the man to whom all are looking for this production, be expected to work long hours, anywhere from 12 to 15 a day, in order to produce these necessities so that the people as a whole may have them at a lower cost, while others are working from six to eight hours a day and clamoring for higher wages all the time? And there are many others who are not working at all."

"If the farmer fails to do what the rest of the people are looking to him to do, we shall experience the hardest kind of hard times, and unless the farmer be given every possible encouragement from everybody else, we cannot expect him to exert himself beyond his individual needs."

TWO VIEWS OF PROHIBITION—ONE AGAINST IT, ONE FOR IT—WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE?

Pneumatic Elevator & Conveyor Co.,
Vertical and Horizontal Transfer Systems,
The Colonial Trust Building.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of specimen copy of your journal, sent us by your Mr. Marchant.

We note with disfavor your radical position on the subject of prohibition, and while your journal doubtless has some worth while information on business matters, we see no reason for you injecting your personal bias into solving the many complex business problems of the day.

You will kindly refrain from sending us any copies of your otherwise well known and valuable journal.

Respectfully,

PNEUMATIC ELEVATOR & CONVEYOR CO.,
(Signed) M. SIMS, President.

New Orleans, La., April 17.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Keep up the good fight you are waging against the liquor interests, for the defense of the American home and national welfare.

I now can understand why you so eloquently plead the cause of temperance, for you, too, have suffered like thousands of others, and yours is a heart-cry that future lives might be spared this mental anguish. Show me a home where there is intemperance, and I can point to the place of abiding sorrow. My own experience with "booze" tallies with that of thousands of others, for it is the "same old story" told over again.

I was brought up in an industrial center, where my father employed several hundred men, and where "booze" flowed as freely as water. I can't understand why any employer of labor should seek to overthrow prohibition simply for business reasons, aside from any ethical or moral standards. I well remember at election time, when "ward heelers" and all that was "rotten" in local politics would solicit votes of our employees, and incidentally the "booze" which was so freely dispensed at that time. A young attorney told me that he could not afford to enter politics on account of the expense of influencing votes. A prominent judge, a personal friend, told me he got tired of making a "beer tub" of himself, which was the reason he got out of politics and sought another position. In fact, can anyone be decent in politics without prohibition?

When our city was "wet," every week chronicled a "cutting" affray, and a murder thrown in occasionally. Any stranger reading our local paper would imagine the city an unsafe place to reside in, and yet persons of the highest character made it their residence. There was a large population of foreigners, and let me state just here a contradiction of the fallacious statement that a foreigner "knows how" to drink. The truth is the foreigner seldom knows what it is to be sober, for he would rather drink than eat. Since prohibition the local paper is strikingly short of "crime" news. The "crooked" attorneys are not reaping the harvest of fees they formerly mulcted from "faked" cases which were brought to trial before a court no better morally than the criminals it passed judgment upon. This generation perhaps will never

reap the real benefit from prohibition, for another generation must grow up free from the taint of liquor. Natural laws can't be corrected within a decade, but thank goodness, man-made laws can.

Think of the young men living in thousands of villages throughout the country where formerly the saloon was the sole attraction. How can any decent-minded young man grow up untrammeled in such a community, living, as you might say, an outcast? I have lived for a time in such places in the West, and know whereof I speak. It is quite easy for the city-bred man to say, "You don't have to patronize the saloon if you don't want to." Remember, it is comparatively easy to live a clean life in the city if one chooses to, but almost impossible in a "wet" village. My home is in Chicago, the most "booze" sodden city in the country, and this is reflected by its "rotten politics" and poorly administered laws. Perhaps with prohibition we may finally get justice from our courts. Am positive we can never without.

As for myself, I have suffered the humiliation which no mortal tongue can express, but this perchance will not concern you or anyone else, for a victim of intemperance seldom if ever receives the sympathy to which he is entitled. Therefore, I don't desire to take your time with a recital of my own experiences, but I do want to contribute my mite of encouragement for a continuance of the noble fight you are waging for common decency and man's welfare. You can little realize the fervent prayers your well-expressed diction inspires among your thousands of readers.

L. A. BONNET.

WILL FLORIDA PROVE TO BE AN OIL STATE?

SOME years ago a soil expert from the United States Department of Agriculture was testing soil around Southern Pines, N. C., where nearly all of the soil looks like sand. Taking one shovelful after another and examining it carefully, he said to some gentlemen in the party: "Whatever this soil may or may not produce, it will never grow cotton."

One of the men to whom he was speaking replied:

"I raised a crop of cotton averaging one bale an acre on this soil last year."

Experts are good—expert advice is desirable—but experts sometimes make mistakes, as in this case.

In our issue of April 22 we published a report from the United States Geological Survey in which the possibility of finding oil in Florida was discredited, though personally we are inclined to question the accuracy of that report, and bearing on this subject, Mr. William T. Wells of Melbourne, Fla., referring to this item from the Geological Survey, writes as follows:

"On page 127 of issue of this week you seem to favor the idea that there is no oil in Florida.

"I know this is entirely wrong, as I have oil here on the East Coast, and it is coming up in the deep well on my home place continually. I also have 'oil sand' and black iron sand (magnetic oxide) and asphalt on my lands south of here. All these go to show that there is oil here, but of course we do not yet know how much.

"The well in Sumpter county was not sunk deep enough to make a fair test, as it is on the apex of the Appalachian spur which makes into Florida, and has its highest point about Ocala, and then slopes down rapidly to the south.

"The well at Waycross was on the east slope of the Appalachian range, where geologists have always claimed there was no oil.

"In this lower part of Florida we are on the south slope of the spur, and the Trenton rock is said to have been found near Orlando at about 2000 feet, and if the money had not given out the men drilling the well would have probably struck the oil seam. Our great trouble in south Florida is that we have not had money enough to make any real hunt for oil, as little stockholders soon get impatient and fall down and refuse to keep up the work. I had reason to believe last fall that big men who have operated heavily in Texas, and are there yet, would come here and put down at least three real oil wells, going to 3000 feet or further, if necessary, but the men referred to have been so busy making money and big strikes in Texas that they have not felt like coming to an unknown field."

Creative Chemistry Is Essential to National Preparedness

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its convention in Atlantic City unanimously adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact legislation which would assure the permanence of "pivotal industries," which, it had been demonstrated during the war, was of the "highest public importance" should be developed in the United States. While the convention was not unmindful of other industries requiring the attention of Congress, what it particularly had in mind was the dye industry.

The dye bill was brought up in the Senate last Saturday. In his speech in support of the measure, Senator Frelinghuysen declared that "if Germany's industrial mailed fist extended across the seas and crushed this industry before the war, and was prevented during the war, Germany's mailed fist is again appearing in opposition to this bill at the present time. I am told that agents in this country representing the German cartel, the powerful corporation that practically prevented the American industry from prospering before the war, are already conspiring and conniving, and **already have their lobby here in Washington to prevent the passage of this bill.** The President was right when he pointed out in his message that undoubtedly those influences will be exerted again to crush this industry which has been built up during the war."

Congress has passed two great preparedness bills, one providing for the future army and one for the future navy, and each of them carries an appropriation of millions, which must come from the pockets of the taxpayers. The dye bill is the third and final, perhaps the most important, of the great preparedness measures, and it does not contemplate any dipping of hands into the Treasury. It does provide that the United States, to avoid being dependent for essential munitions in time of war, shall give for a short period full protection to the native dye industry, in order that it may establish commercially such plants in America as will be able not only in time of peace to meet the dye requirements of the country, but also in time of war to provide the nation in 24 hours with a complete and ample supply of basic munitions. It would be worth the while of the country to spend a billion dollars in building up the requisite number of such dye plants. But not even a billion dollars so invested would assure the creation of that personnel which is an assurance of success, nor is it apparent, even in an era of extravagance, that it is a wise thing to spend millions for something which can be got, and more efficiently got, without any expenditure whatever.

No man knows if there will be another war. But everyone knows that the last one would not have been had not Germany possessed a dye monopoly. She depended on her chemists to enslave the world—and they almost did it. But yesterday a million acres in indigo were under cultivation in India, and the German chemists, making synthetic indigo, bankrupted that Indian industry. Today they are making synthetic rubber, just as American interests are making synthetic camphor, and synthetic ammonia is near. There is a differential and an integral calculus—the one breaks the equation into its elements and the other builds the elements into the equation. The chemistry of disintegration has won many triumphs, but what the world is witnessing today is the chemistry of integration, and it is an Aladdin's lamp. It integrates the disintegration of lost eras and puts at the disposition of mankind the crops that grew in hill and vale when the dinosaurs roamed this continent and no man lived upon it. The country that goes to war with only its present resources cannot hope to win in a struggle with the nation whose general staff is vitalized by a chemical personnel in

the rear which is drawing on the stored up resources of unnumbered eras. It would be a struggle of the measurable with the immeasurable.

So clear is the necessity of passage of the pending dye bill, for military reasons, that it is amazing to find its progress hindered by a gentleman who is known to the country as the chief supporter and backer of General Wood for the Presidency, on the ground that the General himself has been the chief proponent of preparedness. Are the peculiar and somewhat imaginary requirements of textile interests in New Hampshire of such moment that they must be preferred to the safety of the entire country? Must a German lobby work its will in Washington under the guise of holding untarnished the doctrine of tariff protection? This argument about protection is mere subterfuge. Men are not talking about economics. "Experience has made it plain," said President Wilson, "that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic." The effort is not to build up an industry because it will give labor to American workmen; the effort is to provide means to supply the army and navy, for which millions will be expended, with the means to fight, if war comes. An automobile is not of much use unless gas with which to run it can be got. A navy without explosives is not dangerous to an enemy.

It is unfortunate, more than unfortunate, that the exigencies of political activity or devotion to peculiar economic thought in his own constricted locality should have led Senator Moses to take his obstructionary stand in opposition to this particular bill. It is unfortunate for him that the course he recommends happens to be exactly the course, according to report, that the German dye monopoly desires. It is not a good thing for American statesmen and German monopoly, especially a monopoly such as that involved in the German dye intrigue, to be going along the same road and in the same direction. No doubt, in such a case, they would be independent travelers, knowing not each other, but nevertheless the environment would not be good.

Thomas A. Edison, who had to create chemical plants when we went to war in order to help the Government secure picric acid, has sold all of those plants to chemical interests, and he has no interest in them now, but he has written to Senator Frelinghuysen: "I have been reading about the various schemes put forward for protecting our factories against German low cost until they get a little more experience. It is my opinion that our factories should be protected, not by tariff, which would be no protection at all, but by a licensing system, good for, say, four years, at the end of which Congress, if necessary, could make longer extension. I believe that ultimately the Americans will beat the Germans at their own game."

So they would, so they are doing, but the Germans, not the Americans, would be the victors if by adroitness in parliamentary procedure Senator Moses should be able, with his associates, to kill the pending dye bill and convert it into nothing more than a tariff measure through which the German dye trust could leap at pleasure.

To let the dye industry in America succumb to German attack would be to haul down the flag. It would mean the ultimate expenditure by this country of billions and billions of dollars in a desperate effort to make good hereafter the lack of wisdom today. It would jeopardize the national safety and it would provide the German militarists, through profits from American sales, with the means wherewith to attack us at the next "Der Tag."

Well may the President have concerned himself in this

particular matter; well may the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have decided to insist that this bill be passed; well may patriots in all parts of the country have felt that Congress should be brought quickly to the enactment of the measure in question, for delay already has strengthened—how, we need not say—the forces in Washington favorable to legislation that would put the German monopoly back on its feet and let it wax strong again by feeding on the corpse of the American industry.

It is time for men of vision and of wisdom to stand firm and insist that the Senate have a vote on the measure, that the country may see which of its Senators stand for German preparedness as preferable and more to be desired than American preparedness.

JUDGE GARY'S PHILOSOPHY.

ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation during the nineteen eventful years since the corporation's formation, delivered a particularly noteworthy address at the annual meeting of the corporation stockholders April 19 covering a wide variety of subjects.

Judge Gary defended the Steel Corporation's policy of adhering to the Industrial Board schedule of steel prices, which became effective March 21, 1919. All the independents, so far as known, have been charging higher prices, the larger independents being above the corporation level by perhaps \$10 or \$15 a ton, the smaller sellers, who confine their operations to very early deliveries, being above by from one cent to several cents a pound.

There has been a great deal of talk about "deflation" until many have probably gotten the idea that reduction in commodity prices and deflation are synonymous. Judge Gary does not use the word "deflation" at all, but he does refer to a "carnival of greed and imposition." The great distinction should not be overlooked. It is one thing for a workman to do the same amount of work today as in 1913, receive \$6 instead of \$3, and to buy for \$6 the same commodities as he secured in 1913 for \$3. It is a totally different thing for a workman to do two-thirds as much work as in 1913, receive twice as much money, and buy silk shirts instead of cotton shirts. It is still another thing for a college professor to receive one-third more salary than in 1913 and have to buy in a market where commodity prices are doubled. It is one thing for a manufacturer to pay twice as much for his raw materials and receive twice as much for his finished products, but a totally different thing to pay twice as much for raw materials and labor and demand three times as much for the finished product.

Deflation and equalization are totally different things. If in the new circumstances, with much more money and much more credit, the dollar has a lower value and the change in value is distributed all around, no harm is done. The increase in the volume of the circulating medium, or the amount of gold in the United States, or the increase in bank deposits, furnishes no reason why men should make larger profits than formerly out of other men if they do not render greater service when the profits are measured by what the money will buy. The change in these financial conditions does not justify one group of men imposing upon another group of men.

Judge Gary did not preach for "deflation." He preached against further inflation, imposition and unreasonable charges, saying: "When the increasing tendency is to insist upon payment of unreasonable sums for every commodity and for every service, so that the vicious whirl of advancement seems to be unending, we think there is a moral obligation on the part of everyone to use all reasonable efforts to check this carnival of greed and imposition, even at some sacrifice."

Judge Gary was defending the Steel Corporation's adher-

ence to a schedule of steel prices which is neither high nor low. Using a weighted average of the various steel products, the schedule is about 80 per cent above the average market prices of these commodities during the ten years 1904 to 1913, inclusive, the period usually taken as the basis for such comparisons. The schedule is, on the other hand, about 27 per cent below the prices set by the War Industries Board during the war control of prices. The Steel Corporation is making profits, after payment of all taxes, materially greater than those of before the war, though the profits per ton are not much greater. Some of the independents have less efficient operation, but the difference is not by any means equal to the difference in selling prices. Some of the independents, not "integrated," would suffer a hardship if compelled to sell at Steel Corporation prices through having to pay very high prices for raw materials, but that means simply that some other manufacturer farther down the line is making unusual profits. The steel-finishing mill may have to pay an unusually high price for steel, the steel mill an unusually high price for pig-iron, or the merchant blast furnace an unusually high price for coke. To correct the situation by advancing prices is to encourage the "vicious whirl of advancement," while to readjust prices so that there is a fair profit all along the line offers the safe and sane course.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND COTTON-SEED.

DURING March 575,704 bales of cotton were consumed in American mills, as compared with 433,485 bales in March, 1919, according to the Census Bureau. For the eight months ending with March 31, 4,235,499 bales were consumed, as against 3,817,469 bales for the corresponding period of 1919, an increase of 418,030 bales, or about 11 per cent.

On March 31, 1,855,430 bales of cotton were reported on hand in consuming establishments, and 3,244,995 bales were held in public storage and at compresses. Compared with the number of bales at consuming establishments March 31, 1919, this is an increase of 394,543 bales, or 27 per cent; but it is a decrease of 1,082,910 bales, or 25 per cent, in the number of bales in public storage and at compresses. In other words, as compared with last year's figures, cotton mills have consumed 11 per cent more cotton up to March 31, and there is a shortage of cotton in reserve of 688,367 bales, or 11 per cent, while our exports have increased during this time 1,645,813 bales, or 45 per cent.

In March 133,727 bales of cotton were imported, as compared with 15,561 bales in March, 1919, and for the eight months ending March 31, 566,467 bales were imported, as compared with 91,638 bales for the year before. This large increase in imports is attributed to the fact that most of it is Egyptian Sea Island cotton used for fine work, automobile tires, etc., which took the place of the sea island cotton produced in this country, because last year the crop was almost a failure.

For the eight months ending March 31, 5,234,028 bales of cotton were exported, or an increase of 1,645,813 bales, or 45 per cent, over the 3,588,215 bales exported during the same period of 1919.

The quantity of cottonseed received at mills from August 1 to March 31 amounted to 3,894,408 tons, compared with 4,051,797 tons for the same period last year. From August 1 to March 31, 3,704,978 tons were crushed, compared with 3,785,626 tons in 1919, leaving on hand at the mills 213,155 tons March 31 in comparison with 306,609 tons March 31, 1919.

A REPLY TO A NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDLY CRITIC.

Willets, N. C., April 16.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have been a close student and a continued subscriber to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a quarter of a century or more.

I commend the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for publishing a letter on March 25, page 95, from Moreton Frewen of London, England, on the question of the restoration of silver. Without meaning any sarcasm or reflection on the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, for I wish to say that there is no publication in America that has labored harder and more intelligently for the industrial upbuilding of and attracted more capital to this great Southland than the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I want to ask the MANUFACTURERS RECORD or its editor, my long honored and personal friend, if back in 1893 it was not as rabidly opposed to the continuation of the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—a ratio that had prevailed from the time Abraham bought the cave of Macphela for the burying-place of his wife, without the variation of more than one grain up to the time that England laid the plan to control the monetary currency system of the world, and destroyed in Europe the other legal half of the unit of the measure of value, and it was followed under a Republican administration by the same act in America.

And the vicious so-called gold standard was adopted that has made possible the creation by money monopoly of more destructive panics throughout the world and the United States than ever prevailed in all the history of the world before, and America did it under the hypocritical word of demonetization of silver because it had become too cheap to be money, and yet continued to monetize it and is monetizing more of it today than in the history of the world, and the act has brought the American dollar, resting on the single gold standard basis, to a lower purchasing power than the Confederate dollar had the year before the close of the Civil War.

I want to ask how could the MANUFACTURERS RECORD command to its readers a careful study of this wonderfully elucidating letter from London, where the damnable curse began, and not carry with it the acknowledgment of the mistake of the destruction of the silver unit by the American Government. That letter shows beyond the possibility of dispute that the hope of re-establishing an honest world commerce with a fair and equitable exchange rests in the restoration of the silver unit, the other half of the legal unit of the measure of value established under the American constitution and destroyed by the nauseating statement that the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 fastened a cheap money on this nation. What answer will the MANUFACTURERS RECORD now make?

I predict that in less than three years, if not sooner, it is going to have to retract its position on silver; it will have to retract its position on the League of Nations. Already the delays in holding it up has cost the world and this nation more billions of dollars than the war has cost the nation, and there is not a line in it, nor a word in it, that has not been more viciously prostituted than was the word "free" in making it applicable to fool the masses of the people into thinking that there was being fastened onto them a free money, when there never has been, nor never will be, the possibility of a free silver dollar or a free gold dollar, for wrapped up in them is God's given base of security for the primary redemption of the currency moneys of the world. And never has it been more clearly demonstrated than in Mr. Frewen's letter.

It is the same element in America that for gain and profit is fighting the League of Nations. That is a real effort for freedom from the yoke of the money king throughout the world, and today there are not less than 75 per cent of the American people in whose veins circulate the blood of the men of this country that won its freedom that have even a passing fear that any evil will come to this country because of the adoption of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. The ability to interpret the English language and its meaning has no monopoly in the little coterie of men wearing the cloth of a United States Senator, who are guilty of treason, and the creation of Bolshevism, labor rebellion, the rising of communism and anarchism in this country by the vile and cowardly language they are using under the protective garb of the United States Senate to denounce the President of these United States, who is the commanding general of the American army. And while I love the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and love its editor as one of the most brave and fearless and conscientious Christian gentlemen in a great public work in this nation, I ask the privilege to say to him and to his great paper that he is going to live to see the day, and see it soon, that he is as mistaken in his position about the League of Nations as he and those that thought like him were in the days they fought for the destruction, not the demone-

tization, if you please, of the legal unit in silver, representing the honest measure of value for the sweat of labor's brow and man's effort throughout the world.

It gives me pleasure to enclose you check for the renewal of my subscription to your great paper, and my prayer to God is that with your great and powerful influence you will give more space to the people that favor the League of Nations and less space to those that devote their time to the cowardly and unpatriotic language of denouncing one of the purest men and most able President the world has ever given to a nation. S. A. JONES,

President Greater North Carolina Association.

Mr. Jones, not intentionally, of course, has put the case a little erroneously. In 1896, not in 1893, the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD vigorously opposed William J. Bryan's free-silver campaign because it believed, and still believes, that that campaign was a blunder. Mr. Bryan's speeches proved that he did not understand many of the questions he was discussing, for we prefer to charge him with ignorance rather than with intentional misstatement. Mr. Bryan based his campaign largely on vilification and did all in his power to arouse class hatred. We are today suffering from the effects of the class-hatred developed by Mr. Bryan's wonderful oratorical powers. He talked in fiction rather than in facts. He attempted to array class against class and to force America to make fifty cents' worth of silver equal one dollar.

President McKinley, as most other sensible men, recognized that there was an inherent justice in bringing about the wider use of silver, and shortly after he was elected he organized a commission to bring about international utilization of silver. To have forced free silver on this country without its adoption by other countries would have brought about a panic greater than this country or any other has ever known.

Mr. Jones says: "The American dollar has a lower purchasing power than the Confederate dollar had in the year before the close of the Civil War."

At that time three hundred and fifty Confederate dollars were, in the portion of Virginia in which the writer was living, needed for the purchase of one calico dress, and four hundred dollars was required for the purchase of a pair of shoes. The son of the Secretary of War, who was then a boy of fourteen, took into Richmond one day a basket of eggs, and having sold them, he went into Ford's Hotel for lunch. He ate a rather moderate lunch, and when the bill was presented it was for ninety-two dollars. He said to the waiter: "Bring me a dessert and thus make the bill an even hundred." Now, if the American dollar has sunk to such low depths of purchasing power to justify Mr. Jones' statement, we have not yet been able to discover that fact.

Mr. Jones thinks that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will have to retract its position on the League of Nations and of the silver fight of 1896 alike. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has no expectation of ever having to retract or to apologize for the fight which it made against Bryan's free-silver campaign, and the longer it studies the League of Nations the more thoroughly convinced it is that the position it took is right. Moreover, we are not at all certain that Almighty God created the silver and the gold for the specific purpose of making them the world's securities for the redemption of currency, as stated by Mr. Jones. We are very much inclined to think that the Almighty is charged with many things for which He is not responsible. Silver and gold have their uses, as have all other metals, but we do not believe that the Almighty specifically created silver and gold with a view to saying to the world that these are your money metals. We are inclined to believe that a time will come when the world will find some other basis of trade, not resting on either gold or silver, however distant that time may be.

It is the height of absurdity to think that there can be no

prosperity in the world unless we take out of the ground a certain amount of a particular metal, and that if we fall short of finding enough of this metal we must sink back into the dark ages and into hopeless poverty. We do not believe the Almighty founded civilization upon such a system, but when the world will find some better system we do not venture to predict.

Of all the absurdities which our good friend Mr. Jones suggests, nothing is more absolutely groundless than his suggestion that the men—Democrats and Republicans alike—who in the Senate have essayed to prevent this country from selling its soul and resigning its sovereignty to the other countries are guilty of treason and are responsible for Bolshevism. No language which the writer knows is equal to adequately criticizing such an absurd and groundless statement.

Mr. Jones charges England with having been responsible for laying the desperate plan of controlling the monetary system of the world and therefore responsible for bringing about the horrors which he thinks were due to that fact. Nevertheless, Mr. Jones apparently wants to give to England the permanent right to control America. He wants the League of Nations to be adopted, with the British Empire having six votes to America's one vote. He wants to tie the hands of America so that heathen lands, such as Japan and Hedjaz and other backward countries and monarchical countries, could absolutely control the destiny of the United States, and say what we should do and what we should not do, where our soldiers should be sent and where they should not be sent, which boundaries of other countries our soldiers should be compelled to fight for, even though America itself might be entirely opposed to the question at issue. If England was responsible for all the suffering brought on by panics, due, as Mr. Jones thinks, to its domination of world finance and its forcing of the demonetization of silver, then surely Mr. Jones must be an extremely generously inclined man when, holding that view, he is still willing to put into the hands of England what would in effect be the absolute right to dominate America. We can conceive that there are people who are so enthusiastically pro-English that they would be willing to see England have a large voice in American affairs, but we cannot conceive how any man who holds Mr. Jones' views as to England can be willing to see England, through the League of Nations, practically control this country.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN 1918 SMALLEST IN OVER 14 YEARS.

THE production of lumber, lath and shingles in 1918 was the smallest in over 14 years, according to the latest report issued by the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department. It is estimated that the total lumber production by 22,546 mills reporting in 1918 was 31,890,494,000 board feet, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with the 35,831,239,000 feet produced by 24,815 mills in 1917. The 1917 output was approximately 10 per cent smaller than in 1916.

The reasons for the slowing up of production in the lumber industry during the war years are now history, but some causes, such as increasing lumber prices and building materials, freight embargoes, car shortage, high rates, scarcity of labor and curtailed credits, are applicable to conditions of today. Between 1904 and 1914 over 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber were cut annually, the total reaching in 1906 and 1907 46,000,000,000 feet a year. The lumber cut has averaged only 36,135,000,000 board feet during the last four years.

In 1918 the South produced 15,800,000,000 board feet of lumber, or nearly 50 per cent of the total lumber cut of the country. In 1917 it produced 54 per cent, and in 1916 56 per cent of the total lumber output. Lumber production in the South decreased in 1918 compared with 1917 about 18 per

cent, while the rest of the country outside of the South showed a decline of 2 per cent in output.

Only three of the leading producing States show a gain in output in 1918 over the year before, and these States are in the Western group. The increase in Washington, which ranks first in volume of production, with 4,603,000,000 feet, amounted to less than 1 per cent; in Oregon the increase was 5 per cent, and in Idaho 6 per cent. Production in all the southern-pine States markedly declined from the year before. In comparison with the 1917 output, the cut was 18 per cent smaller in Louisiana, the second lumber-producing State in the Union; 20 per cent smaller in Mississippi, 17 per cent in Arkansas, 22 per cent in Texas, 18 per cent in Alabama, 23 per cent in Florida and 30 per cent in Georgia. The cut in the Lake States was likewise less than the year before. In Wisconsin the production was less by 8 per cent, in Minnesota 7 per cent and in Michigan 12 per cent.

ESTIMATED LUMBER PRODUCTION IN SOUTH BY STATES,
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTH, FOR THE REST OF COUNTRY,
AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1918, 1917 AND 1916.

State.	Lumber—feet B. M.		
	1918.	1917.	1916.
Louisiana	3,450,000,000	4,210,000,000	4,200,000,000
Mississippi	1,935,000,000	2,425,000,000	2,730,000,000
Arkansas	1,470,000,000	1,765,000,000	1,910,000,000
Texas	1,350,000,000	1,735,000,000	2,100,000,000
Alabama	1,270,000,000	1,555,000,000	1,720,000,000
North Carolina.....	1,240,000,000	1,460,000,000	2,100,000,000
Florida	950,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,425,000,000
Virginia	855,000,000	1,090,000,000	1,355,000,000
West Virginia.....	720,000,000	890,000,000	1,220,000,000
Tennessee	630,000,000	630,000,000	702,000,000
South Carolina.....	545,000,000	745,000,000	857,000,000
Georgia	515,000,000	740,000,000	1,000,000,000
Kentucky	340,000,000	360,000,000	525,000,000
Missouri	273,000,000	275,000,000	269,000,000
Oklahoma	195,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000
Maryland	71,000,000	68,000,000	90,237,000
Total South.....	15,809,000,000	19,388,000,000	22,412,237,000
Total rest of country.....	16,081,494,000	18,443,239,000	17,395,014,000
Total United States.....	31,890,494,000	35,831,239,000	39,807,251,000

WHY DOES JAPAN WANT SIBERIA?

"WHAT on earth does Japan want with Siberia?" asks the Jacksonville Times-Union. Not knowing, we feel a delicacy in articulating.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

The answer is very easy. Japan, including all its island possessions, has 173,000 square miles of territory, much of which is not tillable, and it has a population of not far from 60,000,000 densely packed into that small territory and clamoring for expansion and world power.

Just across a narrow sea, practically wholly dominated by the Japanese navy and merchant marine, is Siberia with 4,700,000 square miles of area, or more than 50 per cent larger than Continental United States. It is true that in much of Siberia the weather is intensely cold, but there are vast mineral riches and great agricultural potentialities there. Coal and iron and gold and other mineral resources would afford an almost limitless supply of raw materials for Japan's industries and commerce. A vast area 50 per cent larger than the United States would offer a limitless field for Japanese immigration and for the increased production of food for Japan.

In a large part of Siberia the summers are short but hot, making grain production a potentiality of great importance. Give Japan the control of nearly 5,000,000 square miles of land, or more than one-half the area of Russia prior to the war, and no one can measure its strength and world influence in the next quarter of a century. Controlling Shantung and Korea, as Japan now does, let it add Siberia to its possessions and China would be crushed and dominated, and it would then be Japan or Asia against the rest of the world. Perhaps Japan and Russia and Germany would then form an alliance for world domination, and woe betide all civilization when that day comes.

Why does Japan want Siberia? Why does a hungry dog want a juicy bone? Why does any man or any nation want limitless wealth and power?

May 6, 1920.]

GOVERNMENT IS MONOPOLIZING MONEY.

THE market is good for bond issues by States or their instrumentalities, and the reason is that such securities are tax-free. There is no power in the Federal Government to levy imposts on them. This vindicates anew the wisdom of the founders of this Government, who appear marvelously to have anticipated the encroachments of the Federal organization on the rights of the localities.

It is a favorable influence of very great importance that the campaign for road building all over the Union should be facilitated by this peculiar situation existing in the money markets; but paralleling it is a corresponding stringency in money for other purposes. The building program, for instance, is far behind, and it is due to the inability of builders to finance operations. Equally difficult is it for public utilities and other companies to refund their bond issues. There rises up against them an unscalable wall in the form of excess profits taxes and confiscatory surtaxes. Men with surplus incomes to invest are virtually compelled to invest in tax-free securities or be deprived of any return. In many cases it is necessary for the investor to receive a return of from 10 per cent to 16 per cent in order to secure a net return of 3½ per cent.

The result is that government—meaning government in all its several forms—is taking a huge part of the capital and income of the nation, and thus hampering private enterprise in every direction. We do not have outright nationalization, but we come close to its equivalent when the Government monopolizes the national resources of wealth and credit.

There is no joy in being mulcted. The passion for acquisition is one of the controlling factors in progress. Men work for the joy of the working, it is true, but the vast majority of mere human beings like to reap the rewards of their labor. When they are forewarned that the rewards will be taken from them, they lose spirit. It could not be otherwise.

It costs two millions—more than two millions—every work hour of the day simply to keep the Washington Government in operation. How much more it costs the States and municipalities, the county and the county machines to run we do not know, but the total must be enormous. And the purpose of all this Government and governing is to enable men to pursue their peaceful vocations without violent or undue disturbance. Passing over the question of whether that protection is given, the simple fact remains that in addition to this cost, government is now demanding and getting a first call on the available credits of the nation. That floating debt, for instance, which the Treasury insisted on having instead of making full provision for war costs by bonds is keeping the banks in hot water and penalizing business men everywhere.

Some relief can be given by amendment and revision of the existing iniquitous taxing system, a wasteful and extravagant thing which few wise men praise and many demagogues extol. But instead of Congress undertaking to afford that relief, it is engaged in a prodigious political battle to buy votes, and the demagogues are outdoing one another in their efforts "to penalize the rich and let the poor go free."

Is it not about time to tell the truth? No man who knows anything at all about taxation has a real belief that formulas can take taxes from the backs of the people and load them on the shoulders of the few. It is not legal in this country, in the first place, and, in the second place, it just cannot be done. The only effect of all the subterfuges is ultimately to increase the burden on the poor. The consumer, as a matter of fact, is paying about five times the tax under the present system that the Government is collecting. That is the kind of taxation waste that sends prices up, and it is the kind of taxation, too, that dooms empires.

If there is a panic in this country, as some fear and others advocate, it will be man-made. There has been more than

one Garden of Eden which the foolishness of man has destroyed. If this country, in the full flush of a magnificent prosperity, abounding in all the factors that make for prosperity, except humility and deep consciousness of duty, is driven to the wall, there will be one reason for it, and one reason only, and that will be the blindness or insincerity of those responsible for the laws and the policies of the Government.

BANKING HOUSES OCCUPY FORMER SALOON SITES IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, one of the great financial institutions of the South, is evidently not among the timid souls who are afraid that prohibition may lessen prosperity, and yet even if prohibition did lessen prosperity, we have been taught that it is not profitable for an individual or a nation to sell its soul. The Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., in a statement recently issued, shows that it is establishing four important branch banking houses in buildings which were formerly saloons and some of which were of the toughest kind of saloons. In its announcement it says:

"One thing that was not stipulated in the Prohibition Amendment was what disposition should be made of former saloons, bars, cafes, etc. This, apparently, was left to local option.

"Down in New Orleans, the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. has made four decisions of this question—namely, four branch banking houses in buildings which formerly were retail wet goods stores. And so in the year one A. P. (meaning the first year after prohibition) these four ex-thirst emporiums have been converted into substantial, up-to-date banking offices.

"The more recent of these is the Decatur Street Branch, a handsome two-story branch bank which the Hibernia Bank has constructed in the old French quarter of New Orleans, directly opposite the famous French market. This office is well appointed and is equipped so as to extend its patrons every financial service. It will be under the management of Mr. Carlo Papini, vice-Italian Consul at New Orleans.

"Another branch which will be constructed immediately is the Dryades Street Branch, opposite another famous old market, the Dryades Market. This location was noted in the year B.P. (before prohibition) for the character—or lack of character—of the saloon marking its site. It will speedily be converted into a marble and mahogany service institution.

"Algiers—the West Side of the Mississippi River opposite New Orleans proper—has been included in this banking house magic. The Algiers Branch of the Hibernia Bank now stands where once was a building with doors cut high from the pavement. (This branch, by the way, has been open for five months and has enjoyed a profitable existence. It shows substantial deposits and bespeaks the progressive, industrial nature of the West Side.)

"And now the Jefferson Branch, located in the upper section of New Orleans. This branch is a flourishing institution, and has recently completed the construction of a handsome new home of Bedford limestone. It serves the populous community of upper New Orleans.

"Thus the Hibernia Bank is answering in a very practical and constructive manner the age-old question which prevailed B.P.: What will become of the real estate now occupied by saloons if prohibition succeeds? Is a well-appointed banking house preferable to a saloon?

"The Hibernia Bank says 'yes.' "

Hats off to the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and to all of its officials! Here is a financial institution which has the courage of its convictions, which shows that the wiping out of the saloon opens a larger opportunity for bank deposits, and that the men who had been wasting their money in saloons, destroying bodies and souls alike, will now be putting their money into supplies which their families heretofore have so sadly needed.

We congratulate the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. for the statement which it has issued, and we commend its example to every other banking institution and every other business organization controlled by men who are ready to show that the abolition of the saloon can be made one of the greatest blessings which has ever come to the nation.

BUY COAL NOW.

IN all human probability we shall next winter see a congestion of railroad traffic worse than we had last winter, because the railroads will then be no better prepared to handle traffic than they are now. They cannot get ready before next fall for any large increase in business. Everything which can be handled this spring and summer should be transported at the earliest moment possible. Every private family and every factory which can stock up with coal this spring and during the early summer should do so.

There will be many families and many factories next winter which will be short of coal, and the railroads will be blocked and unable to deliver it, and the mines will be unable to produce it.

With a steady demand from all coal consumers with a view to supplying next winter's needs, the mines could be kept in regular operation during the spring and summer, and the railroads, hampered as they are, would in all probability be able to handle it. Anyone who puts off buying his supply of coal until next winter is taking a great risk of getting none.

TO SUCH DEPTHS HAVE THE LIQUOR ADVOCATES FALLEN.

A LEADING Mexican paper, the *Excelsior*, of Mexico City, has analyzed the reasons for the present falling off in immigration to the United States. From the very beginning, it says, the United States became a great suction pump for all the surplus man-power of the world. From the four points of the compass there began to flow to that storehouse of wealth, that cradle of liberties, that land of peace, all men of ambition and enterprise who failed to find on the class-ridden European continent opportunities of work and prospects of betterment, a sufficiency of liberty and freedom from burdensome taxation, and who, moreover, were moved to emigrate by compulsory military service.

"Year after year, it says, statistics revealed an almost unbelievably increase in population, due to the flood of immigrants which were incorporating themselves into the national life almost as completely as the very natives of that prosperous land of liberty. It seemed, this paper says, that the human exodus toward North America must continue and even increase after the war, as continued conflict, destruction of wealth, lack of work and high taxes would heavily swell the tide.

"But, it says, it has not turned out so. Not only has the flow ceased, but the current has turned in the other direction. Then follows this analysis:

"What is the trouble? High cost of living? No, certainly. Living costs have risen as much or more abroad. New taxes? Again, no. Taxes continue to be lower in North America than elsewhere. Military service? Hardly. Military burdens are far heavier in other countries, and the pay is nowhere so high as in our neighbor nation.

"The true reason is quite other: national prohibition. A moralizing, humanitarian, puritanical (in short, Wilsonian) law is depopulating those fair lands and is supplying Gustave Le Bon an additional proof of his doctrine that there is nothing more pernicious to humanity than philanthropists, especially when they are legislators."

"Mr. Stephen Leacock, the well-known author, through the London Times, has been warning the British people against immigration to the dry United States and Canada. He assures them that prohibition is an appalling disaster, financed by feeble-minded philanthropy and supported by brutal fanaticism. Mr. Leacock says that bitter regret will seize immigrants if they come here. "Social life and hospitality are reduced to a level of a Sunday-school feast. A dinner party becomes a gorge, followed by somnolence. A banquet is a feast of cormorants followed by public lectures. A deadly seriousness pervades all ranks, rendering work and recreation indistinguishable." —Bache Review.

Well, well! and so the Bache Review, usually so intelligently edited, has to fall back upon a Mexican paper to tell us of the evils of prohibition! Since when did America find it necessary

to take its morals and its economics from Mexico? Surely the office cat was running the Review when such slush from Mexico was printed in its columns.

The advice of Mr. Leacock is just about as sensible as that of the Mexican editor. Against it put the recent statement of England's greatest business leader, Lord Leverhulme, who, after studying American prohibition, said if England would follow our example its savings from the destruction of the liquor traffic would in five years be enough to pay off England's indebtedness to the United States.

As the workers for prohibition in this country included Judge Gary, Frank A. Vanderlip, Thomas A. Edison and thousands of the nation's greatest business leaders, the Bache Review directly insults every one of them in quoting with approval the statement that prohibition has been financed by "feeble-minded philanthropy and supported by brutal fanaticism."

What do such men as Gary, Vanderlip, Edison and a thousand others of like standing who petitioned Congress to prohibit the manufacture, sale, importation or transportation of alcoholic liquors think of a banking-house like Bache & Co. issuing such a slanderous attack upon them through its weekly financial review?

HOLDING BACK COTTON.

ONE wonders how the ambitious plans of some Southern cotton planters to hold their staple for "60 cents on the farms" will work out, with the Southern Reserve banks apparently showing signs of strain and with other evidences of a strained financial situation in the South multiplying. Last week the four Southern Federal banks made the poorest displays of any of the sectional groups. Dallas, Atlanta and St. Louis went off rather sharply in reserve, while Richmond, the only one to improve, did so only moderately. Incidentally, both Richmond and St. Louis were heavy borrowers last week from other Reserve banks.—Baltimore News.

Merely one more effort to bear cotton in order that the speculators and the foreign mills may buy it in cheap and carry it and make the inevitable profits instead of letting the growers make the profit. The cotton gamblers, whether speculators pure and simple or speculative cotton manufacturers, will move "hell and earth," not "heaven and earth," to win an unholy profit at the expenses of the cotton growers. And newspapers will lend their co-operation to the unholy work and put forth intimations of financial strain here and there in order to frighten the cotton growers for the benefit of those who seek to rob the former for their individual gain.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION INCREASED 25 PER CENT IN SOUTH LAST YEAR.

ENCOURAGING, indeed, are the figures compiled by the Agricultural Department, which show that Southern farmers are more and more realizing the value of planting increased acreage in foodstuffs and less in cotton. In ten States which grow more than 95 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States, miscellaneous crops increased from 14.6 per cent of the total reported crop acreage in the five years 1910-1914 to 22.4 per cent in the past five years, and 25.6 per cent last year.

In these heavy cotton-producing States only 36.4 per cent of their total reported crop area was in cotton last year, whereas the average for the past five years was 38.5 per cent, and for the five years before that (1910-1914) 44.5 per cent. The acreage of the one food crop, corn, between 1915-1919, inclusive, averaged 39.1 per cent of the total crop area of these States, which supply the bulk of the country's cotton.

LET THE PEOPLE VOTE ON THE TREATY.

IT is a wise provision of the Constitution which makes the Senate the approving power in the making of treaties. A treaty is one of the highest expressions of statesmanship, and only those whose intellectual training and special information has made them conversant with such matters are even constructively competent to pass on the wisdom or demerits of proposed international contracts.

But what is called the Versailles Treaty comes within the category of treaties only by the most violent stretching of the definitions. The document that President Wilson brought back with him was an adventure that reached far beyond the domain of the treaty-making power. It contemplated not an agreement with other nations whereby the well-being of American institutions would be advanced, but a contract for the setting up of a new world Government—a universal super-state.

The assumption is that the people do not want their form of government changed, and the Senate is competent, therefore, to reject a measure involving such a fundamental change, as it has done, but is incompetent to take affirmative action. There is but one authority competent to pass affirmatively upon such a proposal, and that is the people themselves. They only can change the Constitution, under stringent rules laid down. They only, and not their representatives, possess the full form of sovereignty that can acquiesce in its own subordination.

Let it be hoped, therefore, that neither the Knox resolution nor anything else will so confuse the situation at this late date as to preclude the possibility of a popular verdict next November on the League Covenant. Let the people have a chance to register their opinion, and in doing so they will teach statesmen such a lesson that not again in a hundred years will any American dare to negotiate a contract surrendering the sovereignty of the nation, nor to stand in advocacy of a proposal which, while ostensibly a great and magnificent experiment in idealism, would in practice overwhelm our native institutions.

We owe it to posterity not to let pass this opportunity to reaffirm the Declaration of Independence and chastise those who have challenged it.

THE WRONG KIND OF CORN.

AS a matter of fact, Washington has done its best to reduce prices. It has talked until its tongue has corns.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

But that is not the kind of corn needed to increase the grain supply of the country, without which there cannot be lower prices.

Capital and Labor and Noblesse Oblige.

The Anniston (Ala.) Star, Established in 1882

There are few men in this country who understand the subject of capital and labor better than Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and no man who reads regularly the great journal over which he has direction can truthfully accuse him of socialist inclinations. He hates the I. W. W., the bolshevist, the anarchist, the syndicalist and alien enemies of every brand. His paper is termed an "exponent of America." He is a friend of the Southern farmer, and in spite of the fact that practically all his advertisements come from big business concerns, he is not unfriendly to labor.

In a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Mr. Edmonds says:

"Many men are criticizing labor as inefficient and non-productive and claiming that most of our present economic difficulties

are due to this fact. Some are definitely committed to a desire to deflate business and thus reduce the demand for labor, and in that way make labor work with greater energy in order to keep its job. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD does not agree with any of these views, and it is glad to say that the men who hold them are largely, we believe, in the minority.

"In order to get at the facts as seen by large employers of labor in all parts of the country, we lately asked the views of a number of leading business men on these important questions, which are so vital to individual and national welfare."

The Anniston Star has read with interest the symposium of views on this absorbing subject as furnished by a score or more of the leading business men and employers of labor in the country. The majority agree with Mr. Edmonds that labor has not become less efficient since the war, and while some contend that the unskilled day laborer is less efficient and better paid than he unskilled was, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the situation is hopeful.

After referring to the general demoralization that prevailed immediately after the war, Mr. Edmonds says:

"The laboring people are, we believe, getting over that period of intoxication and are settling down to regularity of work with just as much faithfulness and energy as are millions of clerks and others upon whom the responsibility to work is just as great as it is upon the laboring men. Wealth does not lessen a man's responsibility in this hour of world need to work to the extent of his ability. The man who has wealth to his credit has a greater responsibility resting upon him than the day laborer or the mechanic, for he has the added responsibility of enlarged opportunity and a larger vision of the world's needs. No man who is not concentrating the whole energy of his life on work of some useful kind has any right whatever to berate the day laborer or the mechanic for laziness or thriftlessness. Work is the supreme duty of the world at the present time, for except by increased production there can be no salvation for the world out of the difficulties which it faces. The greater the wealth, the higher the position of the individual man, the greater is his responsibility to work.

"We don't believe that laboring men can be driven to increased efficiency by denunciation. They must be met on the basis of equality of thought and of study, and the employer must come in direct personal touch with them and show by his work that he is leading them and not trying to drive them to a larger output."

This is a very interesting observation, and *The Anniston Star* commends the quotation to those capitalists who believe with Senator Underwood that the labor troubles of this country can be solved only with the big stick. Mr. Edmonds believes in the doctrine of noblesse oblige, that rank imposes obligations; a doctrine championed by Hon. L. B. Musgrove in his exemplification of the Golden Rule in the attitude he assumes toward the men he employs in his mines and on his farms in Walker county, as a consequence of which he has never had a strike and has never had to pay a judgment in a lawsuit brought by any of his employees.

"Wealth does not lessen a man's responsibility in this hour of world need to work to the extent of his ability," says Mr. Edmonds. This is quite true, and before vested capital, as represented by Senator Underwood, would cast out the beam in the eye of labor, it should first extract the mote in its own eye.

In the opinion of Mr. Underwood, it is all wrong for the laborer to say he will not work unless he is paid a living wage; but it is all right for capital to deflate business and threaten to bring on a panic unless the Shylocks get their pound of flesh. It is all wrong for the farmer to say he will not plant cotton unless he is paid above the cost of production; but Senator Underwood has never raised his voice against the social parasites on Wall Street who would condemn the farmer to peonage, to rags and starvation. These conscienceless gamblers have never seen cotton in the field; "they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

A 10-story office building costing \$700,000 will be erected by J. T. Jones at Dallas, Tex. The general contractor is the Munn Construction Co., and the architects Lang & Witchell of Dallas.

[A labor paper—The Asheville Advocate—never misses a chance to denounce the Manufacturers Record and to charge against it all manner of sins because it fights for the rights of independent laborers and against the efforts of radical labor men to dominate the nation. A recent editorial against the proposition of the American Federation of Labor to throw its influence to secure the election to Congress of labor advocates, and to do its utmost to defeat men who will not in advance practically swear allegiance to its methods and its demands, has especially stirred the wrath of the Asheville Advocate. Merely to give our readers a chance to see how such a paper carries on its campaign, we republish the article in full, including headlines, though the type in these is reduced from what printers in olden days called "stud horse" size, taking its name from the big posters of country fairs. We don't know the age of the young boy editor who is so much interested in always calling the editor of the Manufacturers Record "Old Man Edmonds," but judged by the immaturity of his mentality he must be forgiven for not having had time to grow up. That is not his fault. He will learn better after awhile and perhaps see the folly and the untruthfulness of the charges which he makes against the Manufacturers Record. So far as aliens in labor organizations are concerned, we would like to see no alien admitted to membership in any organization, be it a stock or cotton exchange, a manufacturers' association, a labor union or any organization which in any way whatever seeks to influence the politics of the country. But it is a waste of time to reply to the Advocate's misstatements. We gladly give it the benefit of the space needed to republish the following article in order that our readers may see its methods.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

[From Asheville (N. C.) Advocate.]

Manufacturers Record Helping the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W.

BOTH THE RADICALS AND THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD ARE HELL-BENT ON DESTROYING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—RADICALS LAUGH EVERY TIME OLD MAN EDMONDS RANTS—READ HIS LATEST ATTACK, THEN READ ON A LITTLE FURTHER—BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

OLD MAN EDMONDS, OF THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD, WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE BOLSHEVIK LEADERS IN AMERICA, ONE OF THE BIGGEST INFLUENCES THIS SIDE OF HELL WORKING FOR AMERICA'S DESTRUCTION.

We want to do the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the justice of saying that we do not believe Mr. Edmonds is intentionally lining up his great influence with that of the Bolshevik and I. W. W., but whatever his intentions may be, the results of his writings and his rantings are the same identical results which the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks and the one big union guys are trying to bring about. He is hell-bent on destroying the American Federation of Labor; so are the other wild, radical, irresponsible organizations above referred to. Edmonds and the leaders of the Bolshevik are working for the same goal—that of destroying the one legitimate, responsible labor organization in this country. The "open shop" fight which Old Man Edmonds is conducting is bringing about the same condition which the advocates of the "One Big Union" hope to see in this country.

His opening paragraph is "One Big Lie." The statement has been printed time and time again that organized labor does not want legislation for labor alone. It has not entered this campaign for the purpose of securing class legislation. That is the one thing labor is fighting, for the legislation that has been enacted during the past years has been class legislation—for that class represented by Old Man Edmonds. The Federation wants men elected to Congress who will give as much consideration to the welfare of a little child as they will to the protection of a piece of machinery in the manufacturing plants so ably defended by Mr. Edmonds.

Yes, there are among our organizations men who cannot read and write the English language. Why? Old Man Edmonds knows why there are such men in America. They were brought here by the friends of that giant protector of the sacredness of wealth. And they were brought here because they were ignorant of our ways and our language, and the manufacturers of this country placed a premium upon their ignorance and penalized Americanism. The labor organizations did not bring these foreigners here. The gang which Old Man Edmonds writes all that sob stuff about brought them here, and brought them here to use as a club to beat out the brains of men who dared to demand a living chance in this supposedly free country.

No alien should be allowed to become a member of a labor union, the old man says. Good Lord! How about the aliens in the manufacturers' associations, the employers' associations, the chambers of commerce, the churches of our country, the county and city offices? That's different, isn't it, old man? Why, darn his old hypocritical, shamming, one-sided, single-track mind, the manufacturers have voted their foreign laborers time and time again, in droves, confound him, for the candidates the manufacturers wanted elected. And now that the workmen are to vote together

for men who will redeem this country from the pawnshop of money sharks and return it to the people of America, the old man is up in arms against the influence of the foreign laborer. Sure, he wants all foreigners to be barred from membership in the labor unions. Then all laborers would be foreigners, you know, and there wouldn't be any such a thing to bother the sweet, placid, loving, pure, precious manufacturer.

Edmonds made a mistake and told the truth a time or two in the accompanying article. He is right when he says there are hundreds of thousands of men in the labor organizations who are men of the highest integrity and are American to the core. And it is this element in the labor movement who are heading this determined fight to wrest this Government from the control of money hogs and place Old Glory back into the hands of the American people. More than that, there are hundreds of thousands of men who belong to no labor organizations, but who see the real purpose in labor's fight, and they are joining hands, enthusiastically, in this program of America's redemption.

In the open-shop campaign now being conducted, and in which Old Man Edmonds is taking the leading role, the agony through which this country must pass is only being prolonged. Laboring men are going to be banded together in some kind of an organization. If they are not allowed to meet as men, free, with rights to meet and conduct their business under the guarantee of the Constitution, then they are going to meet in secret places, where the very environment of their meetings and the ever-present reasons why they must meet in such secret places will very naturally turn their thoughts to methods of retaliation against that bunch of crooks who in their power and under the cloak of Americanism have denied American rights to American citizens. Old Man Edmonds wants to destroy the legitimate labor movement and deny men the right of organizing. The radical leaders in this country want to destroy the legitimate labor movement and substitute one big union whose main purpose will be to completely change every American institution. If Old Man Edmonds and his gang are successful in breaking the American Federation of Labor, they are doing the very thing that the radicals have been wanting done for many years. And when it is finished, when Edmonds can get the American manufacturers to swallow his sugar-coated pill, people in this old country may well go on bended knees to Almighty God and ask for early death.

Every radical in America laughs with glee when Old Man Edmonds sends broadcast his magazine of helpfulness to them in their cause. Radicals in New York are 'ugling because of the open-shop fight in Atlanta. They believe that every issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD brings that day of their hope just that much nearer, and if the radicals are finally successful, that success will have been made possible through Old Man Edmonds and his cohorts who are trying so hard to break down the one legitimate, sensible, successful labor organization in the country.

Taxation and Labor Problems the Dominant Note at Atlantic City Convention

BUSINESS LEADERS OF NATION GIVE EARNEST CONSIDERATION TO HINDRANCES TO PROGRESS—AGRICULTURE RECOGNIZED AS NATION'S GREATEST SINGLE BUSINESS—VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TO ALL FORMS OF RADICALISM IN GOVERNMENT.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 29.

The dominating note of the Increased Production convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce was the necessity of bringing business and government into sympathetic activity. There flowed from this, as natural corollaries, tremendous emphasis on the taxation and labor problems.

This fact was strikingly brought out by President Homer L. Ferguson in his opening address in referring to the plan for a great building in Washington, and was even more strongly emphasized by former President Wheeler, in charge of collecting funds for the building, who pointed out that Congress had a right to expect of American business the information that American business ought to be able to give, and that the time had come when business should speak with one voice in matters of essential importance, involving the prosperity and well-being of the entire country. Not to lobby, not to attempt to intimidate the National Legislature, not to sit with stop-watches in hand, as the brotherhood chiefs did at the time of the passage of the Adamson Act, threatening Congress, but to be a stabilizing influence at the capital, speaking with the authority of digested statistics and knowledge of fundamental economic laws.

On taxation the agreement was virtually unanimous that the present revenue law is vicious, and that its revision is a prerequisite to stabilization of conditions. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper gave it as his deliberate opinion that "the present excess profits tax has outlived its usefulness and should now be greatly modified." He denied that the excess profits tax was the sole cause of prevailing high prices, but admitted that it was one of the uplifting factors. He declared that he had been appalled by the amount of brain power and energy which had been diverted from normal avenues of production to the task of filling out intricate tax forms, and stated that "the money paid out directly by taxpayers in their endeavor to comply with the law last year amounted, in my opinion, to no less than \$100,000,000."

The convention did not consider it wise to recommend at this time any specific substitute for the existing tax system, but contented itself with a resolution pointing out the peculiar conditions which had made the existing law possible and its own recommendations previously in favor of a constructive tax program, the resolution concluding with the statement that the Chamber's Committee on Taxation will shortly submit a report setting out a program of Federal taxation, which will be, in turn, submitted to the whole membership by referendum.

Sentiment among the delegates seemed to favor a general sales tax.

Newspaper reports of such a nature as to arouse criticism of the Chamber in its stand on a soldiers' bonus, together with the appearance on the scene of Franklin D'Olier, commander of the American Legion, led to a modification of the original resolution proposed. The resolution as finally adopted deplores tardiness in generous treatment of those made dependent by the war and approves constructive measures devised directly to enable such persons to cultivate the soil, build homes or obtain vocational training, but declares flatly against a general cash bonus given without discrimination. The sentiment of the convention was that certain labor elements, if given a cash bonus, would cease work until it was spent, thus further decreasing production and increasing prices. The reference was chiefly to negro labor.

Moreover, it was felt that it would be inconsistent for the convention, which was devoting itself to increased production, to favor anything that might decrease production. Nevertheless, there was considerable sentiment among delegates the other way, and some did not hesitate to say so.

In regard to labor, the discussion reached a sensational form on Thursday morning. On the previous afternoon Governor Allen had

addressed a group meeting on the Kansas Industrial Court. So many were unable to hear it that he was invited to speak again at the general session. On the regular program before him was Matthew Woll, vice-president and member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Woll is an earnest speaker. It had been intended that he should have the floor for 30 minutes. He spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes. He was listened to respectfully, and some of his clever sentences were applauded until he suddenly launched a violent attack on Governor Allen and the Kansas plan. Still he was heard patiently until he said: "If I were to be an advocate and a disciple of Governor Allen and his compulsory service law, then I say to you frankly that I would also become a disciple of Eugene V. Debs and an advocate of sovietism as proposed by Lenin and Trotzky." There were some hisses. They were almost involuntary ejaculations. They ceased promptly and Mr. Woll continued. The convention wanted to hear Governor Allen, and many of the members had trains to catch. They, some of them, cried "time," and Mr. Woll surrendered the platform. The circumstance was dramatic, but it would be a far stretch of the truth to say that Mr. Woll or organized labor had not been given a free and full hearing.

Mr. Woll had made a number of statements which warranted further examination, and this was given to them by John W. O'Leary of the Chicago Trust Co., who delivered one of the best and strongest addresses heard by the convention. He pointed out that each succeeding increase in wage has been followed by a decrease in output. "The inability of real wage to ever overtake cost of living under such practice is so apparent that it is difficult to understand why it is continued. I see but one permanent remedy for this condition, and that is the adoption of a wage system based on production." There must be an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. "I cannot agree with Mr. Woll," explained Mr. O'Leary, "that organized labor was the supreme agency as regards labor in production during the war. The great number of strikes which were called for the purpose of recognition of the right to organize is sufficient evidence that the statement I have made is supportable, but whether it is supportable or not, I maintain, in fairness and justice to the great group of American wage-earners who went through that struggle with patriotic enthusiasm and the desire to produce the requirements of the nation without strike and without strife—I cannot permit them to be put aside. They were the majority, the great unorganized group." And Mr. O'Leary just touched on the question of collective bargaining and the first industrial council called by the President when he said: "We have had in the United States too much of phrase-making without knowing what was behind it." Few physicians ever made a better diagnosis than that.

It would be difficult to overestimate the impression made by Governor Allen on the convention. It was not so much what he said, or his way of saying it, or the principle he stood for, as that the delegates were hungry for a chance to find some outstanding figure who personified in himself their own determination not to be cowed and intimidated by union labor chiefs. Coolidge was not there and Allen was. Moreover, it so happened that he had thrown down the gauntlet to the gentlemen in Kansas who had attempted to usurp the functions of government and overawe the Government. Governor Allen, more than any man who appeared at the convention, stood in the mass mind for the supremacy of law and the maintenance of order. That is why he became the outstanding figure at Atlantic City, every mention of his name bringing thunderous applause.

Governor Allen explained that collective bargaining was nothing more nor less than a method whereby the employer and the employee agreed together "to soak the public." "The State of Kansas took over the mines for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not

a population could dig coal; whether or not, in fact, the mining of coal had to be done under certain restrictions and regulations by certain individuals who came here recently, at certain hours of the day, in obedience to the head of a soviet. Talk about sovietism, talk about involuntary servitude! Why, those poor, blind followers of radical leadership surrender themselves to a bondage more degrading than any government in any period of the world ever visited upon any subjects. I have in my pocket the evidence of where one of the district officials in our mining district fined a man \$25 for digging too much coal in a week." It was this un-American thing, this labor union dictatorship, which forced through the Adamson Act and was threatening government and people all over the country with starvation and ruin as the alternative of obedience. "In Kansas we have written a law where we say we will make the industrial court like every other court. We are going upon the fundamental idea that society has the right to take jurisdiction of offenses against it in the name of industrial warfare, the same as we did when society took jurisdiction in the civil and criminal courts over other offenses."

The convention passed no specific resolution in regard to organized labor, but no one who attended the convention was in any doubt of the conviction of American business men that the time has come when the fingers of union labor tyranny must be loosened from the throat of government and the law-making authority be made free to function without intimidation or coercion.

While the dominating note of the convention was the nearness of government and business and the necessity of business men taking an active part in government, the most important thing done by the convention was quite different. It was undramatic and prosaic. But for the first time, perhaps, in the history of this nation a great organization of business men, representing the industrial capital and brains of America, lifted itself from the slough of provincialism and recognized agriculture for what it is—the greatest single business in the nation. It is worth while to quote the entire resolution, for it is epoch-making:

"The agricultural interests of the United States are in their intrinsic nature neither separate nor distinct from the industrial and commercial interests, and the welfare of each is dependent upon the other. As a producer, purchaser, seller and employer, the farmer exercises business functions precisely comparable to those of other producers who are classed and class themselves as business men. To draw a line of cleavage between agriculture and business is unnatural, unhealthy and injurious to both parties of the same interest, and the board of directors is advised and instructed to establish in the general headquarters of the chamber an agricultural department on a basis similar to those departments created under the revision of the by-laws adopted by this annual meeting, and it should invite the membership of suitable agricultural organizations on the same basis as the commercial and trade organizations now holding membership in the chamber. As soon as the membership of agricultural organizations is sufficient to justify it, the board of directors is requested to present proposals of amendment to the by-laws for the purpose of giving to the interests under the chamber's agricultural department the same representation on the board of directors as is now provided for in the other departments of the chamber."

The general session on Wednesday night had been devoted largely to "Agriculture in Relation to Production," a remarkable thing in itself, and both Secretary Meredith and J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Clemons, Iowa, startled the delegates by their disclosures. Industry was told that it could go on robbing the farms of their labor if it wished, but that already the conditions had become sufficiently acute to cause alarm, and presaged a day not far off when the nation would actually have to import food for the sustenance of the people. The delegates had their eyes opened. Moreover, it would be a peculiar thing if the farmers, naturally a great conservative element, should not be permitted to affiliate with a mighty organization devoted to the prosperity and well-being of the nation, but must, perchance, be forced into the arms of belligerent radicalism. There is about \$80,000,000,000 invested in American agriculture, and the national income from it is about \$25,000,000,000 a year. A business so big as that ought long ago to have been represented in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Another notable resolution adopted by the convention was that in regard to "Pivotal Industries." It points out that the war ex-

posed certain national necessities which make it imperative that certain industries at once be developed within the United States, and Congress is urged to proceed to enact legislation which will assure the life of such industries. What the convention had particularly in mind was the dye industry, although no industry was mentioned by name. The resolution, in fact, was written to show Congress how vital American business men consider the enactment of the pending dye bill and other emergency legislation of that character now before Congress.

The declaration of the convention in regard to peace was necessarily vague, as the chamber cannot concern itself with political details. Nevertheless, in urging that "a" (not "the") treaty of peace should be placed in effect without more delay, the resolution states that "this treaty should safeguard every fundamental principle of the Government of the United States and should protect the rights of American citizens."

A very notable address was delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes, formerly president of the British Board of Trade and now Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States. He denied that conflict existed between the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy, and urged that as a long-range business proposition, the United States lend a helping hand to the sorely tried parts of Europe; not to the community of British nations, which did not need it.

The resolutions adopted, in addition to those already referred to, included a demand that obstacles to increased production be removed and new incentives be provided to give greater efficiency, with a recommendation also for the general practice of economy; a reiteration of previous declarations in favor of minimum Government restraint on individuals, and that business which can be handled by private enterprise be left to private enterprise: a recommendation that all member organizations participate actively in intensifying American ideals; expedition on the part of Government agencies in putting into effect the remedial provisions of the transportation act, in order that railroad credit may be restored, and maximum economy in the loading and movement of freight cars; prompt passage of the Shipping bill; a declaration in favor of waterways; accord by communities to the traction interests of rates of fare that will assure good service; prevention of waste through fires; utilization of Government resources to increase the supply of materials available for production, with special reference to paper supplies from Canada; quick final disposition by the War Department of war plants and machinery which will enable private enterprise to secure prompt redress for damages caused by Government vessels or other Government instrumentalities; provision by Congress for further development of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; establishment of free-trade zones, where foreign materials may be manufactured for reshipment abroad without interference by the customs officials; no changes in existing postal rates until after a thorough investigation of costs and determination of postal policies; a national budget; suffrage for the District of Columbia; junior chambers of commerce; preparation for emergencies by each community collecting information of available supplies of necessities, trucks and other means of transportation that can be called into use, and men who are willing to respond and serve for patriotic motives in times of great emergency.

This last is considered of very great importance in view of the strike epidemic which has been prevalent and the possibility of further industrial disturbances.

The convention brought together the industrial brains and energy of America. Vast as was the territory covered by the discussions, in groups and in general meetings, still more vast was the extent of private discussion, where men talked with greater freedom and often with greater emphasis. It was rare to find a pessimist. All agreed that America was solid financially and otherwise, and that she would win through her present difficulties. But there was evident also a sort of doubt of the efficiency of government, a feeling difficult to define, but summarized somewhat in the thought that there had been too much yielding to long-haired professors, to wild-eyed radicals, and too much trading of the national interests and sacrifice of sound economic principles for the support of elements which love to carry a big stick and wave it on all occasions. Too much thought of wages and too little thought of work; too little of that morale which won the war; to

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big a reaction from the moral concepts which animated America three years ago; too far a swing away from what have been called "the frontier virtues;" too little speaking out by the conservative and solid elements of the country, and too much speaking out by other elements which find employment not in producing, but in trying to tear down what better men have produced.

Mr. Joseph H. Defrees of Chicago was elected president; vice-presidents, A. C. Bedford, chairman of board, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; William Butterworth, president Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; Philip Tuley, Louisville, president Kentucky Manufacturers' Association; Edward MacFie, Los Angeles; honorary vice-presidents, F. S. Gillette, Minneapolis, president Minneapolis Iron & Steel Co.; Charles Nagel, St. Louis, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., president A. B. Farquhar & Co., Ltd.

A senior council was created with the following as members: Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago; John H. Fahey, Boston; R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C., and Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va., all former presidents of the chamber, and Wallace D. Simmons, president Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, a former vice-president.

Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, general secretary of the chamber, was elected resident vice-president in charge of headquarters, and D. A. Skinner, assistant secretary, was made secretary; John Joy Edson, Washington, was elected treasurer; Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco, was named chairman of the executive committee.

A sharp fight threatened to develop over the election of group II directors, owing to the charge that the South had been almost entirely neglected by the nominating committee, but the final favorable action was unanimous. The names of the new directors follow:

District 1. Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, Mass.
 *District 2. Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia, Pa.
 District 3. John M. Crawford, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 *District 4. M. J. Sanders, New Orleans, La.
 *District 5. John L. Powell, Wichita, Kan.
 District 6. Edwin Clark Gibbs, Cincinnati, O.
 District 7. William J. Dean, St. Paul, Minn.
 District 8. Clyde C. Dawson, Denver, Col.
 District 9. Nathan Straus, Portland, Ore.
 Civic Development Department: †A. L. Humphreys, Pittsburgh, Pa.; †W. S. McLucas, Kansas City, Mo.
 Domestic Distribution Department: ‡Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; ‡Theodore F. Whitmarsh, New York, N. Y.
 Natural Resources Production Department: ‡Charles S. Keith, Kansas City, Mo.; ‡Henry C. Stuart, Richmond, Va.
 Transportation and Communication Department: ‡Howard Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn.; ‡Lewis B. Stillwell, New York, N. Y.
 Insurance Department: ‡James A. Carney, Boston, Mass.; ‡James S. Kemper, Chicago, Ill.
 Fabricated Production Department: ‡Dorr E. Felt, Chicago, Ill.; ‡Clarence H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.
 Finance Department: ‡John W. Staley, Detroit, Mich.; ‡Lewis E. Pierson, New York, N. Y.
 Foreign Commerce Department: ‡George Ed Smith, New York, N. Y.; ‡Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco, Cal.

*Indicates re-election.

†Two-year term.

‡One-year term.

§Selection from present membership of Board, one-year term.

Fine Field of Silica Building Stone Found in North Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., May 3—[Special.]—Some of the finest building stone in the United States has been discovered 90 miles south of Memphis on Big Bear Creek, in North Mississippi, and options have been taken on 1100 acres of land in the region by a company which is being organized locally and which will have \$1,000,000 capital.

The field is said to contain the finest silica stone in America, the only other specimen of the same kind being found near Edinburgh, Scotland, where it is used extensively for building. Dr. L. C. Glenn, geologist at Vanderbilt University, made a study of the region, and said the vein averaged 25 to 30 feet deep, and that its bedding is unusually and remarkably uniform and parallel, so that very even blocks can be taken out. There is little overburden, some of the stone appearing on the surface. The stone is a fine white, and, it is declared, can be marketed in Memphis 50 per cent cheaper than any other kind of stone and cheaper than either concrete or brick.

T. J. Wellford of Memphis and W. F. Dunbar of Atlanta have secured the options, and now are organizing an operating company.

SOUTHERN COTTON-MILL PROFITS AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

A Clear Statement of the Case by the Editor of the Charlotte Observer.

By WADE H. HARRIS, Charlotte, N. C.

The South, by reason of a newer, and, as many claim, a more up-to-date and efficient industry, came into her own during the war to a remarkable extent. Mills began to earn handsome returns, and this condition has now continued for a couple of years. True, large sums have been required in the payment of Federal, State and other taxes, but the balance to the credit after all demands have been such that attractive surpluses have been accumulated by many mills.

The ensuing effect in respect to enhancement of mill shares was to have been expected. These mills that had been constructed within the past 20 years, with very small outstanding capital stock, built on a cheap basis in respect to physical plant, machinery, etc., and which had developed an efficient organization, became attractive fields of investment for that stream of capital that began flowing into the South. Mill shares that had sold for \$50 on a par of \$100 began climbing until in some cases they reached the total of \$300 and \$400 per share. Added to the attractiveness in respect to actual merits inherent in the property, the fact that replacement values had soared so high had the further effect of stimulating the market.

The announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring non-taxable stock dividends declared from surplus has been followed by the issuance of a number of such dividends, ranging from 50 to 400 per cent, the latter being decidedly exceptional. The average, where stock dividends were declared at all, has been about 100 per cent. It is to be remembered that such dividends are only paper profits, so to speak. They are declared from surplus, and it is simply a conversion of equity from the form of surplus to stock.

The recent activity in Southern cotton-mill shares has been notable by reason largely of contrast. A leading Southern manufacturer was recently heard to declare that his properties for the 16 years preceding 1918 had earned less than \$2 per spindle per year on the average, and that this was by no means exceptional. On the contrary, quite a few mills had not done so well. With this average in the public mind, the recent prosperity has occasioned much comment. And Southern mills have been prosperous. Prior to the war, during the lean years referred to, it was essential that every angle be made to cut in order that a reasonable return be vouchsafed the stockholders. The very latest and most up-to-date machinery was installed, labor was encouraged to the highest degree of efficiency, and keen vision in respect to executive management and control was invoked. With handicaps in respect to capital, freight rates, markets, etc., the record during these lean years was remarkable.

With the war over, the scenes shift and new and better conditions arise. Ample capital is available, freight rates are more nearly equalized and world conditions are such as to bring about general prosperity. This prosperity was not confined to the mills, but to all American industry in general. Owing to conditions resultant from the war, there was a great dearth of cotton goods throughout the world. Furthermore, tens of millions of spindles were thrown out of commission, and in other sections, for various reasons, the plants could not operate. New and varied uses for cotton were developed. Over against this appeared the inability to produce a supply of the raw material at all commensurate with the needs. Hence the soaring prices of all cotton goods.

\$2,500,000 Freight-Car Plant Reported.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham, will build freight-car shops, for which Horace M. Lane of Detroit is preparing plans, the cost being reported as \$2,500,000. Referring to these proposed additional facilities, George G. Crawford, president of the company, wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD: "Nothing to give out on the car plant at this time."

Restriction of Credit in Times of Crisis Inevitably Leads to Disaster.

Pascagoula, Miss., April 20.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have been reading today the article on page 97 of the issue of April 15, "England Expands Credit, We Contract Ours," and I wish to say that the writer of that article has hit the nail on the head and has driven it home; that is, his deductions are logically sound as based upon correct scientific, sound, economical principles. "Mankind learns only in the school of experience, and will learn in no other," says Burke, but that dictum does not seem to be applicable to Americans, as they seem to be incapable of learning in the school of experience. Be that as it may, however, permit me to submit to you some historical evidences that confirm, nay, that establish, the correctness of the economic principles set forth in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

H. D. MacCleod, in his Theory and Practice of Banking (Vol. II, page 168), writing of the great commercial crisis of 1847, says:

"On the 9th of August the first of the frightful catalogue of failures began. Leslie, Alexander & Co. stopped payments, with liabilities amounting to £500,000. On Wednesday, the 11th, Coventry & Sheppard stopped for £200,000, and several other minor firms made their total failures in the first week amount to £1,200,000. In the next week Giles & Co. failed for £100,000, and the total in the second week was £300,000. In the following week Robinson & Co. failed for £110,000, and the senior partner of which firm was the governor of the Bank of England. In three weeks the failures were £3,027,000. Week after week followed, each one increasing in severity, until at last the total exceeded £15,000,000. In the middle of September Saunderson & Co., the eminent bill brokers, stopped payments, being much involved with the great houses in the corn trade. The exchanges, which had been brought to par in April by the monetary pressure in that month, were, in consequence of the increasing severity of the crisis, become decidedly favorable, and on the 25th of September bullion began to flow in. During the whole of September the commercial calamities were falling fast and thick.

"Almost all the firms connected with the Mauritius, such as Reid, Irving & Co., failed, principally from having their funds locked up in sugar plantations. This was accompanied by immense failures in India trade, the credit commonly given in that trade being of unusual length, which affords dangerous facilities for stretching it to too great a length. The railway works, which had been sanctioned in the season of 1845-46, were now in full operation, causing an immense demand for ready money. Almost every tradesman in the kingdom, from Land's end to John O. Groat's, was deep in railway speculation. **The extravagant delirium of prosperity of 1845-46 had caused great numbers of them not only to live far beyond their means, themselves, but to trust their customers beyond all bounds of ordinary credit.**"

And in his Theory of Credit (Vol. II, page 1026), MacCleod says:

"The enormously high price of grain, with no parallel since 1812, had the natural effect of tempting a great number of houses to enter into speculation for the import of grain far beyond their power to support. The enormous importations in May, June and July, coupled with the downfall in the price of grain, and the reports of the potato crop being favorable, the price of wheat fell to 49s. 6d. in September. But the tremendous fall in the price of wheat had been attended with ruin to the houses which had speculated in it. Moreover, that hideous nuisance which always flourishes in times of speculation, accommodation paper, was extensively prevalent. (Page 1030.) The continued and ever-increasing severity of the crisis caused deputation after deputation to be sent to the Government to obtain a relaxation of the Act; and on Saturday, the 23d of October, the final determination of the ministry to authorize the bank to issue notes beyond the limit prescribed by the Act was taken and communicated to the bank, who immediately acted upon it and discounted freely at 9 per cent. The letter itself was not actually sent till Monday, the 25th. It is stated that the Government had expected that the pressure which had existed some weeks would have passed away like the one in April had done, by the operation of natural causes; that being disappointed in this hope, they had come to the conclusion that

the time had come when they ought to attempt some extraordinary and temporary measure to restore confidence to the mercantile community. That for this purpose they recommended the directors of the Bank of England in the emergency to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances upon approved security; but that to strain this operation within reasonable limits a high rate of interest should be charged, which, under the circumstances, should not, they thought, be less than 8 per cent. That if such a course should lead to any infringement of the law, they would be prepared to propose to Parliament, on its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity. **This letter was made public about 1 o'clock on Monday, the 25th, and no sooner was it done than the panic vanished like a dream.** Mr. Gurney stated that it produced its effect in 10 minutes. No sooner was it known that notes might be had than the want of them ceased. Not only no infringement of the Act took place, but the whole issue of notes in consequence of this letter was only £400,000, so that while at one moment the whole credit of Great Britain was in immediate danger of total destruction, within one hour it was saved by the issue of £400,000. (Page 1040.) **The restrictive theory in a very severe commercial crisis brings universal failure; and that the expansive theory is indispensable to preserve the existence of merchants and banks.**"

A great deal more might be added to what has already been quoted, but what has been given is sufficient to clearly show that the policy of restricting credit in times of inflation and attendant crisis is one that must inevitably lead to disaster, as it has always done, and that expansion under the control of high rates of interest or discount is the only sound economic policy. Henry Dunning MacLeod, the author of the two great works quoted, "The Theory and Practice of Banking" and "The Theory of Credit," was neither a "high brow" nor a "famous expert," but only a lawyer and justice of the peace, a fact that will be quite shocking to the "big bugs" of finance and politics, yet is there one who can challenge the correctness of his statements or the soundness of his conclusions?

When the Reserve Bank System was adopted I made careful study of it, and allowed myself to be deceived into believing that its purpose was to guard against financial crises by permitting the expansion of credit by the means of an elastic system of currency and credit. I did not then know, as I now know, that the deadly virus of Jacobinism had penetrated into every vein and muscle of the body politic and that the State was sick with a mortal malady. Let the candid reader make a careful study of Jacobinism that poisoned France from 1789-1795, and he will find that it is the same identical deadly virus that laid the foundation of Prussian militarism that caused the world's great war; that the same malady having entered Russia was studiously ignored until it burst forth in the fearful eruption of 1917; then make a comparative study of the conditions of France in 1789, 1830 to 1848, and the conditions that existed in Russia prior to 1917, and that now exist, and compare them with the political, moral and social conditions of America, and he will readily find Jacobinism dominating the American press, pulpit, bench and bar, the political center at Washington and financial powers. Jacobinism is an epidemic of madness that is as contagious and as pernicious in its effect as an epidemic of the Black Death. The laws of the physical world have their counterpart in the moral and political and social world, and a like cause always produces a like effect. Your Jacobin denies this, but whenever he does, Nature smiles grimly and moves onward in her irresistible course.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY.

Will Erect Mill to Utilize Hardwood Stumpage.

Beaumont, Tex., May 1—[Special.]—The Peavy-Moore Lumber Co. of Shreveport, La., has withdrawn its hardwood stumpage from the market and will erect a mill to manufacture it at Deweyville, Tex. The new mill will carry a nine-inch band and resaw, providing a capacity of 40,000 feet a day. They will operate day and night, giving a production of 80,000 feet every 24 hours.

The Peavy-Moore company purchased the sawmill and timber holdings of the Sabine Tram Co. six months ago, but at first advertised the hardwood for sale, with the intention of devoting their efforts to manufacturing yellow pine. They have approximately 3,000,000 feet of hardwood stumpage, including all varieties known to this section.

Americanism and Not Paternalism Is the Hope of the Country*

WE MUST GET BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES IN OUR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND BREAK AWAY FROM THE IDEA OF A DIRECT DEMOCRACY.

By CHAS. S. KEITH, President Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Industrial relations is a term which has been coined since the beginning of the war. It is a newly-coined term. It has become one of the great issues of the day. In common language, it means the relation between the employer and employee. Labor is defined to be a human product. Why it is any more a human product than the production of the farmer or the efforts of the brain-worker is not explained. On the theory that it is a human product and not a commodity, the Clayton Act was passed to exempt labor from the effect of our anti-trust laws. On this theory labor has been permitted an unregulated and uncontrolled exercise of individual rights in a collective manner.

Every citizen has the right to labor or not to labor, as he sees fit, provided he does not become a charge upon society.

While this is a natural right, like many natural individual rights, when exercised in a collective way and unrestrained, it becomes a menace to society. The exercise of such rights might easily enter into the field of conspiracy, wherein the interests of the entire public become affected.

The occasions where the rights of individuals have been ruthlessly invaded by reason of the exercise of this power are countless. The right to strike, meaning thereby the right of any group of individuals to cease work, by agreement, is an economic weapon which can and has been used not only to invade the rights of individuals, but to place the health and happiness of the whole Commonwealth in jeopardy. Last year, in the dead of winter, the right to strike was used as an economic weapon by the United Mine Workers of America, an organization representing a small minority of the American people, to force the Government to compel an increase in wage, during a period of public necessity, by starving and freezing the people into submission.

Such right should be removed, or, at least, it should be regulated. It certainly should not be encouraged by national statute.

These rights have been enacted into law through the legislative and political activities of organized labor. Do you gentlemen realize what labor now seeks to enact into law? I am going to give you a few of their purposes. I am not going to dwell on these subjects at length, but I want to direct your attention to them. They are seeking to have laws enacted to have the Government provide technical training of men to increase productivity, wages, and increase the chance for promotion, without making the work less attractive; to legalize collective bargaining through trades-union shop committees; welfare work; sick benefits; unemployment benefits (how many men would work if we had a system of unemployment benefits); invalidity, retirement and old-age benefits, to be administered by the employees or trades-union organizations, or by joint administration on the part of both employers and employees. It is the purpose of organized labor to establish sick benefits and have industry or the Government pay them. In other words, labor would force the issue of State and industrial socialism.

With the 50,000 committees, composed of 150,000 trained political workers, in operation, sending questionnaires to candidates for office, requiring them to state their positions in advance of election on legislative matters, will the other citizens of our country be given an adequate hearing and proper consideration? When they go before Legislatures and Congress they will find the people's representatives pledged to pre-election promises made to an organized minority of society. How are we going to meet this situation? Do you realize, in the ranks of trades-unionism, they have politics the same as we have in municipalities? Candidates for labor organization offices make pre-election promises which they seek to enforce by the use and abuse of the economic force of the strike. The candidate who makes the most extravagant promises generally receives the most votes.

It is then up to him to make his promises good. He tries to secure the things he has promised first by negotiation. This he generally fails in because there are two sides to every question. When he fails to secure them in this way, he seeks to secure them through force. This is the greatest cause for industrial unrest, and produces a condition of bad blood between the employer and employee. The leader is rarely ever of the employer's force. Generally, he is a professional agitator whose livelihood depends upon his success in extortion.

The only way to settle the issue is to require both parties to come into court. In other words, compulsory arbitration. When this is done, and it can be done by writing into our anti-trust acts such a provision requiring a submission of all disputes to arbitration and providing that a refusal to accept the decision of the court of arbitration is an act injurious to the public, the radical and professional labor leader will not be able any longer to get results by force. These leaders oppose such arbitration because it removes from them their stock in trade—force. Remove them, and the men will then seek the conservative man of brain power, who is able to present the facts of their needs before the court and secure a verdict. This is the greatest corrective manner to overcome industrial unrest and bring about a better understanding of industrial relations. Remove the incentive to conflict, and conflict will cease. Men will have the opportunity to secure justice from some judicial tribunal provided for by Congress.

It is my present personal thought that there should not be permanent tribunals, but that the present Federal courts should have the power to appoint an umpire in each and every dispute arising within their jurisdiction. No Government can undertake to provide remedies for all the ills of the human flesh. It can only provide equal opportunity for all of its citizens and protection for the individual in his inherent human rights and political liberties. I know of no reason why this Government should be a wet-nurse for any part of its citizenship. Someone has said that the best governed people are the least governed, but with all of these tendencies, agencies of destruction are seeking to depart from the sound principles. The question before us now is whether or not we shall return to those policies of government which were in effect before the World War, or should we continue and extend administrative power. This is a matter for us to ponder over.

Do we realize that during the war specific powers were conferred upon the Administration to control the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs; to fix prices; to license importations, exportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of the necessities of life; to operate the railroads; to control cable and telegraph lines; to declare embargoes; to determine priority of shipments; to lend money to foreign governments, and to enforce prohibition? Now, the question is, Do we desire a continuation of these conditions? Are they compatible with free opportunity and liberty? Does the continuation and extension of this power not mean socialism? Does this not mean usurpation of the rights of States, their police powers and the rights of the individual to the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness? Will you continue them or will you not? Is it your desire that we should have a Federal Employment Bureau? Is it proper that we should have the Federal Trade Commission's inquisitorial powers extended, or even the Commission's life continued? Or is it desirable to return to a government of law and not a government of men? Is it not desirable to return to legislative enactment and judicial decisions? Do you desire that we should have bureaucratic regulation of business, fixation of prices, control of production and the fixation of wages? Do you believe it is proper that our Government should enter into a plan to take the taxpayers' money and lend it to any one group of citizens—take it from us as taxes and lend it to a special class? If we grant an extension of such a function, which has been provided under the Federal Farm Loan Act, why not

*Address delivered by Chas. S. Keith on April 21 before the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.

let the principle apply to all citizens and put three balls over the Treasury Department? Some members of even our own industry are advocating the extension of credit on the part of the Government for the purpose of housing. I am opposed to all functions of this kind as a governmental policy. It is discriminatory paternalism.

Today, in order to reduce the high cost of living, we are hearing advocacy of a plan of deflation of money, contraction of credit. The Federal Reserve Board discounts have been increased so as to discourage the rediscounting of commercial paper, its purpose being to force the improvident citizen and unfortunate to sell their stocks on a market which may not be prepared to take them, in order to reduce the high cost of living, and why? My judgment is, the cost of living is not high to the wage earner or to the producer, but it is only high to those living from income derived from pre-war investments and clerks employed in offices. The latter situation, however, is being rapidly corrected.

Our trouble is more from the cost of high living than from the H. C. L. The real test is a comparison of the present exchange value of one day's wage with other commodities, with the exchange value of 1913, or pre-war value. Prices, upon which we predicate our conclusions as to the high cost of living, are the relation of commodities to the medium of exchange. The average increase in the value of all commodities, according to Bradstreet's indices for January, 1920, has been 113 per cent, as compared with the month of January, 1913. I know of no class of labor that is securing less than 113 per cent increase over its pre-war compensation, and most lines of industry are paying their labor three or four times as much. Labor is not exhausting its earning capacity, and as a result is not efficient. Production is declining by reason thereof. My own observation has been, where the labor turn-over is more than 300 per cent of the pre-war turnover, labor is not consuming more than 45 per cent of its pay-roll to live, as compared to 54 per cent in 1913. If the turnover was decreased, the percentage expended for living purposes would be less than 45 per cent, and, I believe, not more than 35 per cent. I do not think the high cost of living means anything more than the rise in all commodity values as affected by the expansion in our medium of exchange; reduction of production due to interruption by war and present labor inefficiency; consumption of supplies without adequate and war consumption. Commodity values have not increased in proportion to what might be expected when the relation of supply, demand, production and expansion of currency are considered as a whole.

On the theory that prices are due to inflation of credit and currency, is it desirable that there should be a forced deflation of currency and a limitation placed upon credit? It is desirable to have an immediate return to governmental thrift and economy as the first step to reduce the high cost of living. In this manner the necessity of creating new currency to provide for deficits would cease, and the inflation would not be further extended. A deflation of our money which is not concomitant with a similar deflation in the currencies of other nations, might result in a greater disproportion in the rates of foreign exchange and would cause a reversal of our trade balances as foreign production increased, because our doors of exportation would be closed to America, as the cost of American commodities, measured in foreign moneys, would be so great that no foreign nation could buy them; whereas, at the same time the doors of importation would be open wide, for the reason that we could buy with American money the production of foreign nations at prices less than our industries could produce it. Consequently, this matter is of such great importance that a study of our national needs, to provide a national policy relating thereto, should be made by a carefully selected group of the most competent economists engaged in finance, commerce and industry, rather than by bureaucratic and academic agencies.

I am not so sure the interest of foreign countries will not be best served by a continuation of the present rates of exchange, or a further disparagement of them. At least it would seem that any condition which would provide for them a foreign market and close to foreign countries their domestic markets would eventually work to the best interest of their people. Certainly we should not aid in this situation.

Today we stand upon the threshold of the political upheaval which transpires in this country every four years—a Presidential election. Both parties are now seeking advice and counsel on the platforms which they should adopt in the furtherance of proper national policies. Today we are witnessing a world condition wherein we are supposed to be at peace, while in fact the world is at war. In this country we are constructively at war, but we are in fact at peace. Social conditions are upset. Men have lost their perspective. Radical labor leaders express the decision to obey laws that please them and to refuse to recognize those they do not like. The right of the citizen to the fruits of his labor is under attack, as we would deny him the right to dispose of his property at will. Nationalization of industry is a form of confiscation of property. It is also a form of socialism which would destroy the initiative of the citizen. Progress and civilization would languish and probably die should such an attempt be successful. Such an effort will succeed if the organized efforts of organized labor to have the Plumb Plan accepted are not overcome. Christianity and religion are at stake. Moses handed down the commandment of God respecting property rights, to wit: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife; nor his manservant; nor his maidservant; nor his ass; nor anything that is thy neighbor's." The divine law recognizes the natural law, to wit, the right of the individual to labor and to enjoy the fruits of his labor. It expressly provides that a man should not covet the things that are not his.

During the last year a great fight, inspired by Americanism, was made in Congress to preserve the sovereignty of the United States and prevent the surrender of our nationalism to internationalism. Our Chief Executive has said the Peace Treaty and League of Nations were not partisan political issues, but were questions of national policy. As a Democrat, I hope I am not offending other Democrats by expressing my opinion as an American citizen. I concur with our Chief Executive. This is not a partisan issue, but it is a national issue. Strong and courageous men hazarded their political future in opposing the adoption of the League of Nations. This in the face of strong sentiment in this country born of opposition to war and desire for peace. They opposed a measure which the public was led to believe would give present peace without future wars.

Socialism, either national or international, is not only incompatible with inherent human rights, established through natural laws and recognized by divine wisdom, but it is opposed to the rights expressly conferred by that great bill of human rights—the Constitution of the United States. "Americanism" has found lodgement in the heart of every patriotic American. The crystallization of this sentiment will preserve the Government and perpetuate our national institutions. This sentiment is as strong in this generation as it was in the hearts of those who sacrificed themselves to preserve these ideals in 1860. My progenitors joined the Confederacy to destroy them. I am glad they did not succeed, even as they themselves were before they passed away.

Your fathers and mine designed and adopted the Constitution of the United States. If we depart from the principles of constitutional and representative government embodied therein and enter the field of a direct democracy, the days of this nation are numbered. There is no instance in history where a direct democracy endured. It has always resulted in anarchy and despotism. An unrestrained and direct democracy is an autocracy of the mob. Mobocracy has proven itself more tyrannical than autocracy, both in the revolution of France and of Russia. No monarch was ever so tyrannical as the mob. "Ivan the Terrible" was a tyro compared with Sovietism. The people of France suffered more under the autocratic rule of the Committee of Public Safety than they ever did under Louis XV. There are those who teach the doctrine of direct democracy and would bring this fair land to this same predicament. They will succeed unless we return to sound government. They have learned this in Russia at a terrible economic and social cost. Russia, even as France, will emerge from anarchy induced by a direct democracy to a dictatorship greater than its former government.

We desire a continuation and enforcement of American principles—equality, liberty and free opportunity. Our hope is "Americanism," not "paternalism."

Has the World Entered Upon an Entirely New Epoch in Finance and Prices?

By MORETON FREWER, writing from New York March 15 to the London Daily Telegraph.

In my last letter I skated lightly over the vast surface of the American food problem ahead. It is enough to say that, should ever a revolution come, it will be because, in attempting to achieve a great export of manufactured goods the country will have devoted too large a proportion of its people to urban "industrialism," thus leaving too few people on its farms to feed its city folk. As James J. Hill never wearied of pointing out, in fifty years the proportions of urban and agrarian have changed to a degree which involves a social menace. "When I was a boy," he used to say, "70 per cent of our people were on farms, 30 per cent. in cities. Now these proportions are reversed. How, if this continues, will our next hundred million be fed? Where will that extra 700,000,000 bushels of wheat come from?" Hill's answer to his own question—an answer which never, I think, quite satisfied him—was, from a more intensive cultivation of the soil. But now the rise of prices—which even between 1896 and 1914 had been the leading economic problem of our time—has become such since 1914 that we can hardly discover a precedent for it in the world's history. Just possibly, if we could discover reliable statistics for the years 1614-1620, three centuries ago, we might match it during that period of six years. Readers interested will find a valuable chapter on that great rise of prices in Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Adam Smith refers that great and permanent elevation of the plane of world prices to the exploitation by the Spaniards of the great Bolivian silver mines of Potosi. And Tooke, one of the most cautious of "the fathers," in his "History of Prices," says of that great fall in the value of money:

"We have had the fullest warranty in concluding that any partial inconvenience that might ensue from the effect of the American (monetary) supplies of the sixteenth century in raising prices was compensated and repaid a hundredfold by the activity, expansion and vigor which they impressed for more than one generation upon every enterprise and every art which dignifies human life or increase human happiness."

A Precursor of Prosperity?

And now again, in this twentieth century, the more carefully the present so-called price "inflation" is studied, the more fully we shall realize that this vast cosmical elevation in the plane of prices, considerable though the sufferings are which follow its dislocations and incomplete adjustments, may yet be destined, just as three centuries ago, to be the precursor of a new and more splendid era. That this price crisis is being met both in America and England by the barbarous and predatory taxation of a class, too few in numbers to protect itself—this is the most sinister incident in modern politics. Let us, then, the politicians notwithstanding, resume our sense of fairness, and especially let us keep the nation's house books, its "index numbers" of prices, with unusual accuracy. I may say that the situation here in America, as disclosed by the latest publication of the Department of Labor at Washington, is reassuring.

Shortly summarized, the figures are as follows: The cost of living for 1919 is 75 per cent higher than for 1913. Wages in the following trades—coal, iron and steel, cotton, woolen and worsted mills, silk and hosiery, and in sawmills—have risen more than the 75 per cent. So that in these key industries the real cost of living has fallen. In view of the recent collapse of the great steel strike, the wages paid in these vast steel and iron industries are of unusual interest. As against the 75 per cent advance in the cost of living, wages have risen between 98 and 167 per cent (the 167 is for the "puddlers"), the average advance in the wages of all the steel operatives being 121 per cent. Such figures go very far to justify Judge Gary's firm stand.

"Greenbackism."

Your columns are not the place, nor on my travels have I the references necessary, to write at length on the new prices as they

affect trades and traders. But it remains the most important task of all today for economists to advise us as to whether the great rise of world-prices has come to stay, and whether the immense expansion of the "check currencies" of the world, occasioned by the printing of the new mass of "gilt-edged" credit instruments, such as Consols and "Liberty Loans," involves—as I believe it does involve—a great rise of prices still ahead, and one which nothing can prevent. The question that requires an answer is whether the new credit moneys may not raise prices of commodities to the point where gold mines may close down wholesale, and, if so, then is the world's future currency to be some haphazard "greenbackism," and has the "gold standard" gone for good and all? In the United States, incredible though the figures read, there are today, according to the Controller of the Currency, 18,000,000 persons (one in six) who keep bank accounts. In England our currency—it has been our boast for years—is a "check currency." Pownall showed that 97½ per cent or the value of all transactions as between buyer and seller is paid by check. A shilling check stamp might no doubt contract our currency and pinch prices far more effectively than would the burning of every Bradbury.

To this question of the world's new plane of prices and its permanency all other questions of taxation and finance are subordinate and tributary. If prices have doubled permanently, and are perhaps to go far higher yet, it means that, as in England between 1590-1630, when the price of average land rose from £5 an acre to £25, so, if given sufficient time—a very few years—for that adjustment now going forward, land values in England, Ireland, Iowa, must double, treble, quadruple, as their puzzled proprietors will discover.

The Fall in Sterling Exchange.

Thus if it costs, or will cost, 100 per cent more to build a hotel, a ship, a mile of railway, such constructions previous to 1913 must have by this time at least doubled in value. This being so, our national assets, worth in 1913 £1,200,000,000, are really worth today perhaps £2,400,000,000; so that we have today, did we know it, a larger margin of money value in property, which is the security for the nation's creditor (the holder of Consols), than we had before the war. From this viewpoint our financial position is by no means gravely jeopardized, albeit our fiscal system may as a result require adjustments, and indeed a total overhaul.

The present great fall in sterling exchange with this country is visibly expanding British exports—is acting just as an automatic tariff would. It is giving us such "tariff reform" as the crisis requires, but under another guise. Not many years since the "Bradbury" of the Argentine issue was worth only one-quarter its face value. The result was such a contraction of her imports, such a colossal stimulus to exports, that not only has the Argentine paper currency gone to "par," but the exchange on Buenos Ayres is the one gold exchange today enjoying a premium over New York exchange.

In my next letter, when considering the really prodigious natural resources of British Columbia and Alberta, I will ask consideration for an entirely new system of collecting revenue for Great Britain, which might hope to pay off the National Debt in two or three generations, and, by establishing a real financial partnership, assist also the consolidation of the Empire, while freeing us at once from the worst excesses of our present direct taxation, a penal taxation which unless inevitable is impolitic and immoral in the highest degree.

Dr. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, has tendered his resignation, effective June 1. Dr. Manning is leaving the Government service to accept the position as Director of Research with the recently organized American Petroleum Institute, stated to be the most important body of petroleum men of the country.

Important English Investigation of Cotton Growing in Mesopotamia.

Manchester, England, April 13—[Special.]—Towards the end of last summer the British Cotton Growing Association appointed Mr. F. Hodgkinson of Blackburn and Mr. B. Crapper of Oldham to make an investigation into the prospects for cotton growing in Mesopotamia. At a special meeting of the general council of the British Cotton Growing Association, held today, Mr. B. Crapper presented a report, from which the following extracts are made:

"Accompanied by Mr. F. Hodgkinson, I sailed from London on October 2, 1919, for Bombay en route for Basra, where we arrived on November 6. I was much impressed with our first view of Mesopotamia. We visited many palm gardens in the neighborhood of Basra, and were much interested in the tidal irrigation which supplies all the water required twice a day without any pumping. No cotton is grown here, but small vegetable plots are cultivated under the palm trees, the soil being very prolific. The value of land is high and the business of date cultivation booming. I heard of the sale of a plot of good irrigated land well bounded on the river front planted with 200 date palms to the acre, having been made lately at £2000 per acre, and other plots being rented at £60 to £80 per annum. We next visited Amara, about 120 miles north of Basra, on the Tigris, and here we saw a small experimental plot of cotton grown by the agricultural department without any great success, the chief reason being the salted nature of the soil caused by the annual floods of the Tigris in this area. We spent an interesting day on the Masura Canal, a branch of the Chahala Canal, which takes one-third of the water at present flowing down the Tigris and spills it in the marshes. Uncultivated land extends to the Persian Hills, about 80 miles away, and this in the flood season is one vast marsh, only the edges growing a little rice. All this area would be most excellent land if a well-considered irrigation scheme could be put in operation for the Tigris.

"We next visited Kut, where the summer level of the river is much below the land level; some small pumping installations have been erected for vegetable production, but the main crops here are wheat and barley grown as winter crops from high flood level irrigation. The soil in this district is much more prolific on account of the low-water table and absence of salt. I have no doubt good cotton could be grown here at once, but the cost of pumping would be great. We called on Sheikh Mahamed Saïhoud el Amir, who is an enthusiastic and enlightened cultivator, possessing a pump for his own summer cultivation, and he was most anxious to experiment with cotton in the near future.

"At Baghdad we visited Captain Thomas' (the Government cotton expert) experimental farm of 30 acres, and were surprised and delighted with the result, the quality of both Egyptian and long-stapled American being extremely good and the yields very large indeed. We also visited the site of 200 acres which is being placed under cotton at Tel Deir, 14 miles southwest from Baghdad. The site seems excellent, being only one mile from the Baghdad Hills Railway, on one of the newly-cut canals, taking off from the Euphrates above the Hindia Barrage. There is a gradual fall on the land which will make drainage easy, and the area can be extended to many thousand acres.

"The neighboring Sheikh has undertaken to cultivate the land with men of his tribe on the cooperative basis, the cultivators receiving 45 per cent of the value of the gross crop; these are slightly better terms than usually allowed, and ought to repay the cultivator extremely well. The agricultural department is providing water, seed, machinery and instruction as its portion of the bargain. Trained Egyptian and Indian cultivators are being employed as instructors. Much will depend on the results of this practical demonstration to the Arab cultivator, who is a most conservative person to move and one who would be easily deterred from persevering to attain success if the initial trial was a failure.

"In my opinion, the agricultural department has adopted a wise policy in forbidding this year an indiscriminate distribution of seed to many enthusiastic applicants until the above demonstration has been undertaken.

"We also visited another site chosen by the agricultural department between Diala and the Tigris, about 10 miles from Baghdad, where it is proposed to build a Research School and Training School of Agriculture.

"I then visited the Mosul area, 300 miles further north; there

you are out of the alluvial deposit and on the conglomerate. The land is rather hilly and rolling, impossible to irrigate, and the crops are all rain-grown with the exception of small areas watered by springs, but further north again over the Kurdistan foothills there are many large plains watered by rivers from the neighboring hills which at some future time may grow a great amount of cotton when transport and population are more available and the political situation more settled. I ought to mention the fact that the agricultural department has had a cotton experimental farm at Mosul there last year which gave very satisfactory results under pump irrigation. The conclusions I came to were that we should not be able to get an appreciable amount of cotton suitable for Lancashire from the Mosul Villayet for many years to come."

Mr. Crapper next visited the Euphrates Valley and the towns of Kerbela, Tenarij, Nejef, Kufa, Kipl and Abu Suchair, then the Diala Valley, northeast of Baghdad. In summing up the results of his trip and drawing conclusions, Mr. Crapper says he is satisfied that Mesopotamia possesses both a soil and a climate to grow excellent cotton in large weights per acre, and that a large production may be hoped for in the next few years. At present, he states, the limiting factors are a comparatively small population, 3,000,000 people, irrigation and drainage requirements, better transportation facilities and instruction in the use of scientific machinery and methods.

Southern Pacific Contemplates No Action on Export Rates to Southern Ports.

New York, April 22.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your favor of March 31, addressed to Mr. William Sproule, president, San Francisco, has been referred to me with copy of Mr. William Sproule's letter address to you under date of April 15.

You ask for our views as to the action of certain Eastern railroads as expressed by Mr. Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio in trying to effect cancellation of new export rates on shipments from the Middle West to Southern ports.

I do not recall having seen Mr. Willard's expression, but I have, of course, learned in a general way, largely through press reports, of the controversy between lines serving the North Atlantic ports on the one hand and lines serving South Atlantic and Gulf ports on the other hand, with respect to rates on export traffic. The subject is a large one and perhaps in some of its features somewhat intricate. Generally speaking, I should say that every port possessing the necessary facilities is entitled to a rate reasonable in itself and reasonable as related to other rates so as to permit business to be done on a fair and equitable basis, and this would be so regardless of the reported conditions in New York harbor to which you refer.

There are, of course, modifying factors which affect the problem in varying degree according to point of origin and ultimate destination of the traffic. Navigation via the Great Lakes, Erie Canal or navigable rivers is one example. Other things being equal, distance and character of service is taken into consideration by the commission in considering controversies of this kind, although in many instances the commission has recognized common point or blanket adjustments which disregard differences in distance to a certain extent.

I am not sufficiently familiar with all the facts in the problem or the arguments of different parties to the controversy to reach any decided conviction, although naturally I have watched the developments with interest. The Southern Pacific serves the two largest ports on the Gulf, as well as the port of New York, and we have occasionally served other Atlantic and Gulf ports. We believe there is room and business for all of them and that they will all continue to grow and prosper, and we have no doubt that the Commission will seek to do exact justice in settling the question of rates from the various interior producing sections to the different ports.

The Southern Pacific, as at present advised, does not contemplate taking any action in the matter.

L. J. SPENCE

A \$1,000,000 warehouse will be erected at Atlanta by the Shippers' Compress & Warehouse Co. of Macon, Ga. It will be a reinforced concrete structure, the receiving sheds having 1300-foot tracks on each side.

Safe and Sane Farming for the South Consists in a Permanent System of Diversified Agriculture*

COTTON PRODUCTION IS INCIDENTAL TO THE WELFARE AND HAPPINESS OF THE MEN,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON THE FARMS OF THE SOUTH.

By BRADFORD KNAPP, Dean and Director College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The wars of the past have been mainly struggles for human liberty. The dominant idea has been personal, political and religious freedom. The struggles of the future will be mighty struggles for economic freedom, or for economic control of the great necessities of life. The towering ambition of Germany was to control the world. A part of her ambition was to be achieved by the control of products, which she believes to be necessary to the economic life of all civilized people. Coal, oil and steel are necessary for transportation; hence the country which has a supply of these products is economically independent, while the one which has no supply is economically dependent. Commerce and industry thrive in those countries which have supplies of raw material and the power necessary to convert them into manufactured products, but this process is one thing in a country dependent for its necessities of life upon other countries, and another thing in a country which has its food supply absolutely under its own control.

The world is entering into this great struggle for economic freedom. Nation is pitted against nation, brain against brain, and resource against resource. Those people who control the necessities of life and who are independent in the largest possible measure of other sections will be the independent people, while those who must depend upon other peoples and other sections for food or clothing, fuel, power, or transportation, must remain a dependent people. In the main, the independent people will be the people who will thrive and the dependent people will thrive only spasmodically.

This being the situation, what will the South have to say about its methods of cotton production? With soil and a climate inviting the growth of almost every known farm crop; with a length of season permitting the growing of two and even three crops upon the same land each season; with unlimited possibilities for growing feed and forage; with four times as great advantages for adding nitrogen to the soil through the use of legumes; with livestock a possibility upon every farm, why will the cotton farmer still continue to follow a system which jeopardizes his independence and makes him a servant of his own self-made conditions, rather than master of his own destiny?

The facts are familiar to every Southerner that until the last ten years there has grown up a system which compelled the Southern cotton farmer to purchase his food from the North; his mules and feed for them from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; his meats from Chicago, Cincinnati and Kansas City; his butter and milk from Illinois and Wisconsin; his clothing from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; his nitrogen fertilizers from Chicago stockyards and the South American continent; his phosphorus from Tennessee, Florida and South Carolina; his potash from Germany; his tractors and farm implements mainly from the Northern States, and, in fact, every necessity of life purchased from outside the section which produces this product necessary to the life and happiness of mankind.

The boll weevil forced a degree of attention to this important problem. The war in Europe, with its disaster to the cotton market, called attention to the same problem. The new pink boll-worm and its menace to cotton growing again points its finger to the same defect in our economic system.

A Crisis in 1920.

I regard the year 1920 as the most serious crisis in Southern agriculture. Apparently the price of cotton is high; in reality it is no higher, measured by the value of other things, than was its price in 1913. The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of cotton in the United States in 1913 to be \$22.25 per acre, while

its estimated value in 1919 was \$58.78. An acre of cotton in 1913 would purchase less than two tons of hay at the average retail value at that time, and it is still true that an acre of cotton will purchase less than two tons of hay at the average retail value at the present time. Corn used to retail at about seventy-five cents per bushel on an average. The retail price at the present time in the South will average around \$2 per bushel. Hence, it is fair to say that an acre of cotton in 1919 will not purchase more corn than an acre of cotton in 1913. Many other comparisons could be made to show that the purchasing power of cotton is not abnormally high.

But let us not waste words in discussing these economic facts. The things facing the cotton farmer today are very stern realities. Before the war in Europe the United States consumed, on an average, less than six million bales of cotton per annum, and, therefore, exported from six to ten million bales per annum (see Bulletin 137 of the Bureau of the Census). In 1915-1918, inclusive, the exports averaged approximately six million five hundred thousand bales, of which little less than three million bales went to England. Japan took about five hundred thousand, Canada about two hundred thousand, Mexico less than twenty thousand, and other countries about one hundred thousand, which leaves about two million seven hundred thousand bales for the continent of Europe. In 1911-1914, inclusive, the average exported was nearly nine and one-half million bales, of which England averaged taking a little over three million seven hundred thousand bales; Germany a trifle over three million six hundred thousand bales per annum; Japan a little less than three hundred fifty thousand bales per annum; Canada about one hundred sixty thousand bales per annum, and non-European countries about forty-five thousand bales per annum, leaving about two and one-half million bales consumed by other continental European countries. According to this showing in the four years before the war begun in Europe, continental European countries altogether took an average of a little over five million bales of cotton exported from this country. If our cotton crop in 1920 should be thirteen and one-half million bales, and we could use as much as seven million bales in this country, it would leave six million five hundred thousand bales for export, all of which is absolutely dependent upon a thousand unsettled questions in Europe. First, there is the huge debt owed to this country; second, there are the unsettled conditions in Central Europe; third, there is the rate of exchange between money in this country and that of England and continental European countries. Every item in our plan is dependent upon stability of trade, upon peace, upon credit, and in fact upon the political relationship of the entire world—matters over which the cotton farmer has practically no control.

In the meantime what is the situation regarding food? The number of cattle in this country has been decreased nearly two per cent. in the last year. The number of swine in many states has been decreased as much as ten per cent., in some twenty per cent. and in the whole country more than two per cent. Fall in prices for meat animals will naturally fail to bring any increase in production. It is a notorious fact that a fall in the price of many of our crops will mean decreased acreage, therefore, will mean decrease in production of many of our food crops in this country. No man is wise enough to say whether food values will remain high or whether they will fall gradually or precipitantly. No man knows whether we shall have a gradual decrease of all prices or whether there will be a crash, bringing about a sudden decrease in prices. There are varying opinions on this subject, but for the farmer of the cotton territory there should be only one opinion. There are too many "if's" in the combination—the chances are too great. We have unlimited possibilities under which, rightly managed, we can produce as much cotton as the world needs, but one thing I would beg the Southern farmer is to

*Address delivered by Bradford Knapp of Fayetteville, Ark., before the American Cotton Association at Montgomery, Ala., April 13, 1920.

produce that cotton as an independent, self-sustaining, liberty-loving citizen of a free republic, rather than as a dependent servitor of a system.

As I pointed out in the beginning, this is the time to set the pegs of southern agriculture straight and lay the lines that mean independence. I am infinitely more interested in the welfare and happiness of the southern farmer than I am in cotton. Cotton to me is a mere article of world trade quite necessary for clothing and happiness, but to me it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the lives and daily tasks, the education, the homes, and the happiness of these millions of people of the South who are concerned with its production. The first consideration is what is necessary in order to conserve their lives, their independence, and their happiness. What we shall do about cotton is of minor significance.

Why preach the doctrine of Safe and Sane Farming? For the very simple reason that it means an assured profit and independence to the southern cotton farmer, and is the best guarantee of happiness and prosperity in the South. All else is dependent upon this thing. Limit your economics to one crop and buy your food and feed and you are adrift on a sea of uncertainties. Sacrifice your food production and you lead into uncertainties and economic difficulties beyond any man's power to avoid. With it assured, our dreams gather substance and become realities, our fondest hopes shape themselves and the longings of the human heart become satisfied.

The very fertility of our soil demands a diversity of crop production. Business management demands the same thing. The increasing shortage of farm labor files its claim as well. The necessity for humus, manure and fertilizer bids us increase in diversity. Our bank accounts of daily and yearly income and outgo bid us interest ourselves in food and feed. Health itself and the science of nutrition ask of us the fresh products of the soil necessary to human life. The innocent victims of pellagra, the under-nourished and inefficient cry out to us for the eggs, butter, milk, fruit, fresh garden vegetables, the protein foods, and the diversity of diet which only a diversified agriculture can give. So let me present these reasons, beyond the overpowering reason of the present situation in the world, why we should be pursuing a safe and sane system of farming.

Only under reasonable diversity can we get away from the following weaknesses of depending entirely upon cotton. First, such a system is unsafe because if the crop fails or the market fails we are in distress. If we produce we may lack the power to hold unless we have the food. Second, the cotton the world needs can be produced only upon rich soils. Rich soils mean economic production. There is no chance to have rich soils without diversified agriculture. Third, if you grant that we must have other crops to improve soil fertility, then we must have livestock to consume the other crops and convert them into cash. We must also have livestock to utilize rough land which cannot otherwise be made to return a profit. The manure from the livestock increases the fertility of the soil and the products of the livestock add to our food supply and our health. Fourth, no system of business management can long endure which forces the farmer to follow a plan under which he uses his tools and equipment the minimum instead of the maximum number of days in the year. It is a notorious fact that under diversified agriculture every worker can handle from two to three times the acreage ordinarily handled under the two-thirds cotton system. Long periods of idleness are undesirable and wasteful. Such a system cannot compete with good business methods. Fifth, a constant income throughout the year is desirable beyond measure. The income of the average cotton farmer passes out in from three to four months. A greater diversity of interests will bring some cash income twelve months in the year, convert credit farming into cash farming, and lay up that surplus so much needed by the Southern farmer. Sixth, and by no means last in importance, is that greater diversity of agricultural interests will widen the field of education, foster thrift and home building, and make that security and independence so greatly to be desired.

For the Sake of the Women and Children.

Above all things, I plead for a liberal production of food and feed, and livestock for the sake of the women and children of the South. The figures show that the greater percentage of women and children toil in the fields in the cotton States than in any other section of the United States. What we need is richer

soils which produce more cotton to the acre, a less proportion of the total acreage of the farm devoted to the cotton crop, and a better balanced husbandry which will permit the handling of a larger amount of work during the season on the part of every farm worker. A greater income to the family can be made by devoting the attention of the women and children to the garden, home orchard, and poultry than to the arduous toil in the field with the hoe and the picking sack. Likewise when disaster comes the burden falls heavily upon the women and children. A more constant and sure income, a better diet and better nourishment will come from the diversified agriculture where the food is produced upon the farm than from the type of agriculture which buys its food from the grocer's shelf. We need to think deeply regarding the toil of women and children in the cotton field before we deliberately embark on the back-track toward an all-cotton system. For the sake of homes and happiness, health and humanity, let us cling to a system which produces food and feed as a measure of safety, and which furnishes us enough diversity of production upon the farm to occupy the women and children in lighter, more enjoyable tasks in and about the home itself and not in the field.

The uncertainties and risks of the cotton business, especially of cotton farming, are reflected in the very lives of our people. With powers of production beyond those of any other States, why do we still remain poorer in wealth than the less favored sections of the country? For the simple reason that our system does not permit the laying up of a surplus capital from year to year to become ultimately a part of the wealth of the State and of the community. Business and banking in the South have too often been more or less like an hour glass. At one season of the year the deposits are made and the collections come flowing in; the banks are full and business seems prosperous. But the hour glass is soon turned over and the bank deposits and collection money trickle gently out to purchase food and feed elsewhere and our fancied surplus is gone. Wealth consists not so much of what we make as in what we keep; not so much in what we earn as in what we save. These are trite sayings quoted to us time and again during the war, but they are true sayings and the wealth of our great body of farmers in the South must be measured by this yard stick. The only reason why we pay in the South the highest rates of interest for money borrowed and the highest retail values for the necessities of life is because we insist upon pursuing a precarious business surrounded by pitfalls and dangers and full of miscalculations and failures.

The only reason why the South moves so slowly toward a permanent, well diversified system of agriculture is because she still persists in clinging to her one first love, cotton. She generally treats her corn and other crops like step-children, giving them the poorest of the land and the scantiest of consideration. Whenever the southern farmer shall change his present plan and shall give more intelligent study and consideration to other crops and livestock, then diversified agriculture will have taken its true place as a permanent system in the South.

Let me ask you to remember just a few facts: In 1910 the value of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tame hay, tobacco and lint cotton in the eleven cotton States was \$1,444,302,000. Of this amount, the value of lint cotton was fifty-seven per cent of the value of the entire thirteen crops. In 1919 the estimated value of the same thirteen crops in the eleven cotton States was \$4,086,299,000. In spite of the fact that cotton has risen to thirty-seven cents per pound on the average, the value of the lint cotton represents only forty-seven per cent of the total value of all the crops made. This shows a total decrease in the value of lint in proportion to the total value of the crops named of sixteen and two-thirds per cent.

While bank deposits in the Southern States show enormous increase in the past ten years, a careful summary of the figures will show that the bank deposits in no cotton State equal the deposits of those States in the great food-producing sections of the north central States where they make their money and also keep it.

In this time of times when we need to lay a straight course, I come before you with this simple and direct program. Food plus cotton equals prosperity. Let us face no uncertainties, but hold fast that only which we know is sure. We would have been in ruins completely a number of times since 1914 had it not been for increased production of food and feed. Last year through a disastrous season we produced less feed and food than usual. Let us not retreat from our position. We should always be in

a state of preparedness. Our salvation depends more upon how much corn, hay, forage, cattle, hogs, poultry, gardens, fruit and vegetables we produce than it does upon the acreage in cotton. Any one of a hundred things happening in the world far away may throw the South into dire distress no matter what the size of the cotton crop may be. When that time comes our only safety is in food and feed. Any one of a half dozen things happening in our own country may unsettle all our plans. Our only safety when these things come lies in food and feed. If the world threatened physical slavery for southern people we should rise as one man and fight to the last ditch. As I said in the beginning, the struggles of today are not for personal liberty but for economic freedom and independence. Economic dependence can be forced upon us only by our own acts. If independence is a blessing, then thrice foolish is he who chases after the rainbow of wealth and falls into the quagmire of economic dependence and financial slavery.

Do not worry—the South can produce and compete with the world in cotton production, but only if it consistently sets its face toward an independent policy which means richer soil, better cotton varieties, better selected seed, more carefully preserved; cotton better tended, more carefully handled, baled, stored and marketed; and hence its wealth increased, its schools improved, its homes built up and its surplus laid up in capital to meet the ever-increasing requirements.

I present to you a vision of the future, the independent farmer of the South; a land of good barns, well-bred stock, fine houses and well-kept highways; a lane of consolidated schools and happy school children; a land whose undulating fields roll away under the eye, a constant changing kaleidoscope of green corn, yellow grain, clover, cowpeas, alfalfa, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, grasses, sorghum, kaffir, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, all intermingled with the fields of cotton, in a great agricultural system where wealth shall abound, where surpluses go forth with reputation and credit behind them. Inspired by men of intelligence co-operating in a great system, we shall build up here a product so fine, a quality so superior that the spinners of every clime shall seek our inland towns and buy there the fleecy staple which makes the fine fabric of the world.

Are Building Costs Likely to Decline?

By PERLEY F. AYER, Chief Planner, Aberthaw Construction Co.

Is it worth while to delay necessary building in the hope of encountering reduced construction costs in the near future? The question is vexing many minds. Unfortunately, it cannot be answered on the basis of hope; too many stubborn facts assert themselves to the contrary.

Assuming pre-war prices as a standard, it is to be noted that during the period 1916-19 the cost of building advanced more slowly than did the cost of commodities in general. For example, according to Babson, the dollar in December, 1919, would purchase 52 cents' worth of building, as against but 42 cents' worth of other commodities.

But since January, 1920, this cheering disparity has shown a tendency toward elimination. In the first three months of the year building costs had shot up 13½ per cent; something more than 4 per cent a month. This increase is attributable solely to rising costs of materials. It will now be augmented by the wage increases which, for nearly all classes of labor, went into effect April 1. The imminence of increased freight rates, too, promises another factor of added expense to the consumer.

In the face of these price tendencies, demand shows no sign of diminution. Not long since, in an article forecasting probable volume of building for 1920, I pointed out that the normal operation of the law of averages would result in a degree of construction activity for the year fully 40 per cent in excess of that experienced in 1919.

That the law is working, according to expectation is indicated by the increasing costs resulting from the insistent requirements of the first three months of the year. And these requirements are small in comparison with those which will inevitably develop from the contract awards of April, May and June.

The only avenue for the immediate approach of decreasing costs, therefore, would be that of prospective oversupply of materials and

of construction itself. That avenue seems securely blocked. There is hardly a commodity requisite to building which is not actually scarce as well as high-priced.

For lumber supplies the Canadian market is virtually closed to buyers from the United States. This country must apparently depend upon its native forest growths. The advance of maple flooring, to cite but one instance, from less than \$70 per thousand feet to well over \$200 within 10 months, is due in considerable measure to a lack of rough stock, which is resulting in the closing of some mills.

Orders for steel, cement, glass and hardware are accepted subject to the certainty of delayed delivery.

There is, too, and will continue to be, a deficit in all kinds of construction. Not all of the industrial building forced through to meet war emergency can be successfully turned to peace-time uses. Higher manufacturing costs, further, are likely to compel untimely abandonment of many obsolescent plants for those planned and built for maximum efficiency and economy operation.

Miscellaneous construction, including public improvements, schools, railroad work and the like, has been held in check as long as seems possible. The shortage of housing is so acute as in certain districts to threaten an embargo against increase in population. New England alone is \$170,000,000 behind expenditures necessary to bring its housing facilities into line with the needs which normal growth has induced.

It seems probable that a considerable time must elapse before the production of building materials wrought into construction of various kinds will have caught up with requirement, much less passed it. As to whether commodity prices in general have reached their long-heralded but elusively withdrawing peak, opinions may differ. But, just as commodity prices rose in advance of building costs, so they will recede in advance of them. Building costs have still a considerable upward journey to pursue before they change their direction. Those who can command materials and labor are therefore not advised to delay their utilization pending a most improbable decline in prices.

Ship Repair Facilities of New Orleans Practically Doubled by \$1,500,000 Merger.

New Orleans, La., April 27—[Special.]—By a merger of the Johnson Iron Works and the New Orleans Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., just effected, the shipbuilding facilities of New Orleans are practically doubled. This plant, with the Jahncke repair plant, makes New Orleans a big center for ship repairs, and the effect on developing foreign trade should be very material.

The new plant will be able to handle ships up to 5000 tons.

The merger enables the co-ordination of the repair plant and the dry dock. Formerly the Johnson Iron Works could not get the dock when it wanted and the dock could not command the efforts of the repair plant when it was ready; thus a great deal of business was lost to the port because the Jahncke plant had all it could attend to.

The deal represents \$1,500,000. The new firm will be known as the Johnson Iron Works, Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Inc. It owns a river frontage of 1750 feet on the west bank of the Mississippi and in the center of the port activities of the city. It also operates a shipbuilding plant on Bayou St. John, and is completely equipped to fabricate and complete hulls or tugboats, river steamers, barges, etc. Wilmer H. Johnson and Warren Johnson of the Johnson Iron Works will manage the new company. Other directors are Harry B. Collins, president Securities Sales Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Charles DeB. Claiborne, vice-president Atlantic Steamship Line, New Orleans; Selby C. Parker, vice-president Securities Sales Co., New Orleans; George Plant of Trosdal, Plant & Lafonta, steamship agents, New Orleans.

National Fertilizer Association to Meet in June.

The National Fertilizer Association will hold its twenty-seventh annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 21 to June 25. An important program has been arranged, in which plans will be perfected for the fall and winter work of the Soil Improvement Committees of both the National Fertilizer Association and the Southern Fertilizer Association.

Southern Industrial Activities During April.

Industrial and building activities throughout the South continue to increase. Practically every character of enterprise connected with manufacturing from raw materials is being announced for establishment, and many existing enterprises are determining plans for increasing facilities. There are also being reported many buildings not directly connected with industrial pursuits. During April the MANUFACTURERS RECORD presented 5730 industrial and building items containing the essential detail of many plants to be established or enlarged, besides buildings for other than industrial purposes. There were 2436 industrial development items, 1579 building reports, 52 items of railroad construction, 703 of financial organizations, 780 items of prices and information wanted on many different classes of products, including 22 from foreign countries.

Coal mines, oil mills, drainage systems, electric plants, flour mills, foundries, hydro-electric developments, lumber mills, railway shops, road and street construction, textile mills, waterworks, etc., were among the industrial developments. Apartment-houses, bank and general office structures, churches, city and county buildings, courthouses, hotels, railway stations, schools, theaters, warehouses, etc., were among the many buildings.

The April items (not including buildings costing less than \$10,000 and numerous industrial enterprises of a minor character, but which in the aggregate represent a large investment) are summarized in the following table:

Industrial Developments.

	Totals for April.	Totals for Jan., Feb., Meh., Apr.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.	3	7
Bridges, Culverts, Vladnets.	55	164
Canning and Packing Plants.	20	72
Clayworking Plants.	24	131
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.	105	267
Concrete and Cement Plants.	13	38
Cotton Compresses and Gins.	43	122
Cottonseed Oil Mills.	6	22
Drainage Systems.	15	55
Electric Plants.	131	393
Fertilizer Factories.	23	65
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.	41	166
Foundry and Machine Plants.	84	333
Gas and Oil Enterprises.	138	465
Hydro-Electric Plants.	4	26
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.	95	290
Iron and Steel Plants.	6	18
Irrigation Systems.	1	10
Land Developments.	19	64
Lumber Manufacturing.	106	389
Metal-Working Plants.	25	76
Mining.	33	115
Miscellaneous Construction.	33	104
Miscellaneous Enterprises.	162	516
Miscellaneous Factories.	305	1,082
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.	242	948
Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.	6	12
Road and Street Construction.	350	1,111
Sewer Construction.	73	250
Shipbuilding Plants.	5	24
Telephone Systems.	19	56
Textile Mills.	87	362
Water-works.	86	321
Woodworking Plants.	78	317
	2,436	8,391

Buildings.

Apartment-Houses.	46	242
Association and Fraternal.	53	187
Bank and Office.	129	451
Churches.	146	544
City and County.	37	103
Courthouses.	10	42
Dwellings.	372	1,554
Government and State.	19	80
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.	47	175
Hotels.	69	265
Miscellaneous.	46	191
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.	15	27
Schools.	300	930
Stores.	164	692
Theaters.	40	178
Warehouses.	86	336
	1,579	5,997

Railroad Construction.

Railways.	47	143
Street Railways.	5	11
	52	154

Financial.

Corporations.	159	736
New Securities.	544	1,816
	703	2,552

Machinery Wanted.

	Totals for April.	Totals for Jan., Feb., Mch., Apr.
Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted...	780	2,804
Fire Damage.		
Fire Damage, etc.	180	657
Totals...	5,730	20,645

The People of the Country Demand Protection for Liberty Bonds.

City National Bank.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 28.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The entire responsibility and blame for Government bonds selling at 85 cents on the dollar rests on the United States Senate.

They are responsible, and no one else, by their slow action, by not working harmoniously, by not getting down to business—only zig-zagging with the League of Nations or something else.

The only way to accomplish anything is action. What caused us to win the war? Nothing but action. True, it may cost a little more, but the people want action. The people are disgusted.

It is not necessary to shift the responsibility on any party. The party who is in the majority in the Senate diddle-daddling will suffer the consequence. One party will not unload the responsibility upon the other. They may blindfold the people for a little while, but watch the results. Neither one of the parties has a cinch on the next election. The party who is going to win is going to be the party who is sincere and honest in their actions.

The alarm among the people is more vigorous and stronger than the politicians can hear. The alarm of selling Liberty bonds at 85 cents is deep in the bosom of every man, woman and child. They don't say anything, but watch, they will act when the proper time comes, and when they do, it will be like a cork out of a champagne bottle.

Why is the Senate silent and why don't they take action?

The Federal Reserve Board has been accused of being dictated to by the financial interests and raised the rate of interest.

Why are they silent and allowing the Liberty bonds—the Stars and Stripes—to be discounted 15 per cent on the dollar? We are the wealthiest country in the world, the most resourceful country in the world and the most powerful country in the world.

The Government is not responsible, but the officers are—sitting around and diddle-daddling.

The Senate is getting to be a joke of the country.

Action is what the people demand. Results are what the people demand.

I. H. NAKDIMEN, President.

Steel by Warrior River for European Export.

Mobile, Ala., May 3—[Special.]—Six hundred tons of steel shapes consigned to the Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Co., the largest shipment of its kind to come down the river from the port of Birmingham to Mobile, has just arrived. This shipment is to be followed by other cargoes on every tow leaving that port for Mobile.

By June 15, according to C. F. Wood, general manager, the terminals at Birmingham Port will be in condition to handle more freight than there are barges or towboats to haul it.

Much of the steel coming down the Warrior is for export to Europe, China and Japan, and it will be carried in bottoms constructed at the plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Chickasaw.

National Steel Rolling Mill for Baltimore.

Twenty-five tons of bar iron and bar steel will be the daily capacity of the rolling mill which the National Steel Rolling Co., Newark, N. J., will build at Baltimore in accordance with a recent announcement. The main building will be a 140x70-foot structure of steel mill construction, with sheet-iron sides, costing \$20,000. The plans and specifications to be prepared by a Baltimore architect who will be named. Rolling-mill machinery of special design, electric motors, shears, machine tools and blacksmith equipment will be installed.

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Immense Concrete Building of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mill Now Under Construction.

TO COST \$1,000,000 AND BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY NEXT OCTOBER.

Danville, Va., April 26.

Workmen employed by the Aberthaw Construction Co. began last Friday morning "pouring" what engineers say will be probably the largest single concrete structure in the South. This is the five-story mill which is being constructed for the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mill at a cost of close on a million dollars, to be completed by next October. While the progress charts show a slight delay, due largely to difficulty in obtaining labor and on account of recent adverse weather conditions, the proportions of the enormous structure are already well defined. The new mill is being built upon an island in Dan River, and so completely will the land be covered by the concrete structure that it will have the appearance of rising from the river bed itself. The flood problem was taken into consideration long before work on the low-lying site was undertaken. Devices making the lower floor watertight will protect the mill against the highest water.

In addition to this cotton mill, the construction company is building a 1200-foot long concrete and steel bridge, which will join the new structure with the series of mills on the far bank of the river. This will be a nine-pier affair, the foundations of concrete and the entire bridge closed in and of sufficient breadth to allow two five-ton trucks to pass. A few of the piers have already been poured, and it is expected that the bridge will be completed in ample time to permit the new machinery to be brought across the river over the new structure from the mill sidings.

When the construction company began operations they found the approach to the site of the new mill almost impassable through tangled undergrowth and along a bridle path running alongside the canal. It was necessary to lay a solid concrete road past the scene of operations in order to make possible the transportation of material.

Plans for the big mill were made with great care by experts on a scale never before seen here. Directly across the river from the site is a series of mills owned by the Riverside and Dan River Corporation. The company put at the Aberthaw company's disposal two side-tracks to which is being brought the concrete-making material, cement, gravel and sand. A fleet of 14 five-ton motor trucks take this material by gravity and cross a little used bridge not far away. The low altitude of the mill site makes gravity an important factor in getting the material into the brace of big mixers which have a capacity of 300 yards of mixed concrete each day. The steel is brought into the heart of the city and

by use of trailers attached to the trucks is transported nearly a mile over durable roads. Other necessary material comes to the Danville yards, and the 14 trucks deliver it to the scene of operations.

The new mill will have a length of 840 feet with a width of 145 feet. It will be a five-story reinforced concrete structure, with 17 feet between floors, to get the maximum amount of light. One end of the site proved to be too small for the building, but this did not prevent carrying out the original plan. A firm bottom was



A CLOSE-UP VIEW, SHOWING RECENT PROGRESS ON THE NEW MILL.

found in the river by dynamite and a cofferdam was built, two of the walls having their foundation in the river, the water flowing underneath the building.

The floor space will total 700,000 square feet; 40,000 yards of concrete will be poured. To produce this amount of concrete it will require 70,000 barrels of cement, or 350 carloads; 1200 carloads of gravel. The amount of lumber consumed in making the forms is 3,140,000 feet, or 157 carloads; the amount of steel in the structure will be 2800 tons, or 70 carloads. It will take 10 carloads, or 100,000 square feet of sash, and daylight will be admitted through 80,000 lights, or eight carloads of reinforced glass. Making a rough estimate of 150 carload lots of miscellaneous mate-



SHOWING PREPARATIONS MADE FOR POURING THE CONCRETE. THE PRESENT MILL ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE RIVER IS TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE NEW STRUCTURE BY THE CONCRETE BRIDGE. WOODEN FORMS FOR CONCRETE ARE IN THE FOREGROUND.

rial, including wood preservative, the material to be used in building this mill will be brought here in 2645 carload lots. Assuming that the job will consume 35 weeks, this is an average of 70 car-loads a day. So far this average has been largely exceeded.

Four towers from which concrete is poured will be necessary to "pour" this building, each tower being 150 feet high. Two of these are already completed. The mill is being built from west to east, and in such a way that long before the structure has been actually completed part of it will be ready for the mill company to start installing machinery and in this manner obviate the necessity of a costly delay. Each piece of machinery will be driven by its own motor, thus eliminating the usual maze of belting and shafting. A new system of humidifying is to be installed.

Already one large section of the main floor has been poured. After laying 11 inches of concrete there are two inches of cinders, then two-inch plank, and finally one inch of maple flooring. Every floor will be constructed on this formula.

Contract for the 1200-foot bridge across the river has been let to the Virginia Iron & Steel Co. of Roanoke, and calls for 1500 tons of steel. Two other smaller concrete bridges will span the canal, giving access to one of the principal streets in the town.

At the present time the Aberthaw Construction Co. has 500 men employed at the works, and before long it is hoped to have nearly 1000 here. It is admitted that some labor difficulty is being encountered, but the completion of a large dry dock at Pensacola, Fla., is setting free Aberthaw men and carpenters, and negroes are being drafted to Danville and constantly swelling the local force. The company has imported a number of Italian concrete mixers who, engineers say, are peculiarly adept at this work. There are other foreigners and negroes from numerous Southern points. Construction engineers and foremen of long experience have found that the Italian workers and the white labor generally accomplish twice as much within a given time as does domestic negro labor.

The housing problem was met by building three roomy bunk-houses, with sleeping accommodations for 100 men each. These houses include bathrooms and reading-rooms. Nearby is a large wooden restaurant, where 400 men can be seated at one time and fed cafeteria style. A small charge is made for the sleeping accommodations; the food is given at cost price. The wage scale for the laboring men is 37½ cents an hour, with a 54-hour week, a bonus of \$2.76 being paid each week for steady work. In the office building is a small hospital, with a trained nurse in attendance, for the treatment of such minor hurts as require temporary attention.

John D. Henderson is in charge of the Aberthaw interests in the construction of the mill.

To Standardize Bungalows and Industrial Houses.

President Joseph P. Mudd of the Maisonette Company, Birmingham, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Our plan is to standardize bungalows and industrial houses within elastic limits so that we can design and cut all lumber for houses. We are building our plant and should be in active operation within 30 days."

The Maisonette Company has organized and will erect 100x60-foot shop, two warehouses and office, of ordinary mill construction, costing \$15,000. It will equip to begin with a daily output of one house.

GROUP OF 25 SILOS ON ONE SOUTH TEXAS FARM.



A distant view of the group of 25 silos on one of the ranches of J. J. Welder, Victoria, Tex. Less than 50 per cent of the land in Victoria county is under cultivation, according to the general manager of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, who states also that nearly 100 Boys' Pig Clubs have been organized in the county this spring. The best of registered hogs are being purchased.

Old Stillman Brick Plant Sold and Will Now Be Operated at Full Capacity.

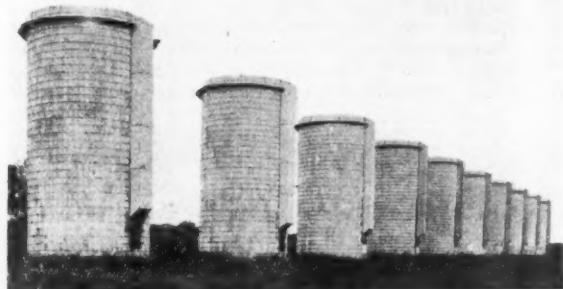
Brownsville, Tex., May 3—[Special]—One of the many and widely scattered property interests of the late James Stillman, chairman of the executive board of the National City Bank of New York, was a brick-manufacturing plant at Brownsville, close to the mouth of the Rio Grande. This industry was established many years ago, and was operated with great success, it is stated. Mr. Stillman was born and reared in Brownsville. His father, Charles Stillman, made the nucleus of his big fortune in dealing in cotton through Brownsville during the Civil War. James Stillman left Brownsville when a youth, establishing himself in New York.

E. C. Forto, resident agent at Brownsville of the Stillman estate, has just sold the brick-manufacturing plant to H. Goldammer of Harlingen, Tex. The kilns as they stand at present have a capacity of about 100,000 brick per week, and Mr. Goldammer will operate the plant to its full capacity. In addition to the facilities already at the plant, its new owner plans to construct an extensive system of working and storage sheds on the ground.

Big Handle Factory for Memphis.

Hartwell Bros. of Chicago will build a \$200,000 handle plant at Memphis, and contracts have been awarded for this factory. Their plans provide for a daily capacity of 1000 dozen handles, with 100 operatives employed. There will be four buildings, each 160x60 feet, for the main sections of the factory, constructed of brick and concrete, with 40,000 square feet of floor space. A 60x50-foot power-house of brick and concrete, with a 60x40-foot drykiln, will also be erected. W. L. Fergus of Chicago is the architect and E. J. Pearson of Memphis is the contractor.

The Chamber of Commerce, Jonesboro, Ark., of which T. J. Parker is business manager, has issued a small folder presenting briefly salient facts about its organization and also concerning the city. The Chamber of Commerce has several departments relating, respectively, to commerce, agriculture, traffic, Red Cross and United Charities. The folder contains two illustrations, one of which gives an impressive view of the principal thoroughfare in Jonesboro. The other contents are such as to anticipate questions relating to the city by providing the answers to them.



NEAR VIEW OF TEN SILOS ON J. J. WELDER'S FARM, VICTORIA, TEX.

March Exports of Mexican Petroleum and Products Break All Previous Records.

Tampico, Mexico, April 23—[Special.]—All previous records of exportation of petroleum and its products from Mexico were broken during the month of March, according to a compilation of reports of the different companies. These show that a total of 10,388,383.92 barrels were exported that month, as compared with the previous highest record of 8,561,000.42 barrels which was made during the month of October, 1919. Included in these shipments were crude petroleum, distillate, kerosene, naphtha and reduced oils.

Better conditions generally as affecting the industry are given as the cause for the increase of exports. The most important of these is the addition of many tanks steamships to the transportation fleets of the different companies. Pipe line, pumping and other facilities have also been enlarged. Although revolutionary disturbances in the vicinity of the producing fields and perhaps in the fields themselves are threatened, it is expected that the industry will be little affected on this account and that the records of shipments for the remainder of this year will show a constant increase month by month.

The largest shipper during March was the Huasteca Petroleum Co., subsidiary of the Mexican Petroleum Co. It shipped during that month 2,035,920.24 barrels. This large output did not represent all of the production of the company, however, as besides the oil that it shipped to its own stations it delivered 2,890,000 barrels to other companies and customers in Mexico.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, with total exports of 1,729,266 barrels, shipped 892,187.77 barrels more than in February, when 837,678.23 barrels were exported.

An enormous increase in tonnage of tank steamships for the Mexican oil trade is promised during the next several months. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has under construction 324,900 deadweight tonnage for this traffic; the Agwi Oil Co., which is subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co., 172,400 deadweight tons; Sinclair Navigation Co., 77,000 deadweight tons; Pan-American Petroleum Transportation Co., 51,200 tons; Gulf Refining Co., 41,000 tons; Sun Oil Co., 23,100 tons, and General Production Co. of California, 10,000 tons. All told, these several companies have under contract and construction in American shipyards 51 tank steamships. This is exclusive of the big tonnage which the United States Government is building for the petroleum traffic.

Plans have been adopted by the Corona Oil Co., subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Syndicate, for the construction at Pueblo Viejo of the largest petroleum tank farm in the world. It is stated that an order has been placed for materials to build 100 steel storage tanks, each of 64,000 barrels capacity, which will give the company a capacity of 6,400,000 barrels of storage stocks. The producing operations of the Corona Oil Co. in the Tampico fields are to be enlarged.

The oil well which was brought in recently in one of the southern fields by a local syndicate of Americans, headed by F. V. Gordon, has been sold to the Union Oil Co. for \$1,000,000. The well has a capacity of 25,000 barrels a day.

Instructions have been received by the local officers of the National Petroleum Co. from the general office in New York to proceed immediately with the construction of its proposed terminals at the port of Tampico. It is stated that material for four steel storage tanks, each of 55,000 barrels capacity, has been shipped to Tampico. The site of the proposed terminals is now being cleared of brush. As soon as this work is finished the work of constructing the wharves, warehouses and other improvements will be started.

Although the terminal will be a small, compact, plant on account of the size of the ground, the construction will be the latest word in the matter of appointments, pumping and mechanical equipment, according to company officers.

The line unloading from the barges will be separate from the leading lines to the vessels, so that the company will receive from one set of pumps and discharge at another at the same time.

Extraordinary drilling activity is reported from the Zacamixte district, which is virgin and unproved territory. Several of the larger companies, including the Freport & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation, are putting down wells there. It is the first wildcatting that has been done in the Gulf Coast region for several

years, in the sense that it is some distance removed from proved production. Operators are confident, however, that oil in big quantities will be encountered.

Forty-eight Oil Corporations Forfeit Their Charters in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, April 30—[Special.]—According to an official statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Industries of the Mexican Government, the charters of 48 oil corporations doing business in this country have been just declared forfeited for alleged failure to comply with the stipulations of their contracts with the Government. This list, for the most part, is made up of companies composed of American capital. In most instances these corporations own leases or fee-simple title to lands in the producing petroleum fields of the Tampico region. The forfeiture of the charters carries with it the ousting of the companies from Mexico.

An official statement is also made to the effect that there are now 80 oil wells in actual production out of the 298 that are in existence in the Tampico region. Among those are the famous Cerro Azul, which is considered the largest in the world. In the month of March last it yielded 1,305,000 barrels of petroleum. Nine fields are actually in exploitation, the most productive being Tepetate and Chinampa, which have 10 wells, and that of Cerro Azul, with its famous wells which belongs to the Huasteca Petroleum Co.

Many wells belonging to small companies are shut down for lack of a market for the oil at a reasonable price. In one instance the potential production is 25,000 barrels daily, yet it cannot be utilized, as the owners have no pipe-line facilities and no capital with which to provide them. The companies owning such facilities have offered the low price of 5 cents Mexican and 2½ cents American money per barrel for the oil at the well, but their offer has been rejected, as the owners prefer to obtain no return from their investment rather than submit to such extortion as they regard it.

At the suggestion of the Mexican Government, a call has been issued for a meeting of representatives of the larger oil-operating corporations of the various countries to be held in the City of Mexico at some early date, the exact time not having been set, for the purpose of considering the petroleum production situation in this country in all of its phases.

1. The nationalization of petroleum deposits in Mexico.
2. The greatest impulse to be given to the exploitation of petroleum deposits.
3. Improvement of the methods of exploitation.
4. Harmonization of the interests of foreign and native investors in order to secure the greatest economy in such work.
5. Exact interpretation of the petroleum legislation of Mexico in order to promote the greatest development of the industry without detriment to the interests of the nation, of the private parties interested or the manufacturers.
6. Facilities for exploitation.
7. Markets for combustibles.
8. General questions affecting the petroleum industry.

Permission has just been granted by the Mexican Government to Fernando Macias, a wealthy Mexican oil operator, to exploit the new field on the Pacific coast in the State of Cinaloa, where recently a showing of oil was made. The prediction is made that the new field will in time rival the Tampico fields.

Permission has also been granted to Norberto Rochin and Ricardo Carrascosa to explore for petroleum in the departments of Palenque and Mezcalpa, in the State of Chiapas. It is in the former department that the famous prehistoric ruins are located, and the indications there are said to be good.

It is announced that the Aguilas (Eagle) Petroleum Co. intends investing \$50,000,000 additional in development of its oil properties in Mexico.

Careful examination by expert engineers discloses the fact that the recent earthquakes in the State of Vera Cruz produced no damage whatever to the oil wells and improvements of the oil companies.

Owing to the many reports in circulation regarding the alleged advent of Japanese in the petroleum field, the Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industry has announced in the most positive manner that such rumors are entirely without foundation. As yet no Japanese have applied for concessions or even permits to drill in the country, especially on the west coast.

A Mexican organization called La Coronel Petroleum Co. has been registered in the division of petroleum of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Larger Oil Companies in Texas Leave Wildcatting Operations Chiefly to Smaller Concerns.

Austin, Tex., April 23—[Special.]—One of the most significant features of oil development operations in Texas is that the larger companies, which are well established in the production, transportation, refining and marketing of the product, are leaving practically all of the wildcatting to the smaller independent concerns. It is in the proved areas and the immediately adjacent territory to same that the big companies are drilling wells. Some idea of the extent of the well-drilling program of these companies may be had when it is stated that the Texas Company has at this time 128 wells under way in the different fields of Central West Texas. In the counties of Stevens and Eastland it has 89 wells in process of drilling. It is estimated that the average cost of drilling a well in the deep-sand fields of those counties is about \$60,000. Figured on that basis, the wells that the Texas Company is now drilling will cost approximately \$7,680,000. It is to be expected that a certain percentage of these holes will be dry. This company is also drilling a number of wells in the crude-oil fields of the Gulf-coast region, and is doing some prospecting in East Texas. The Texas Company was organized in the early days of oil development at Spindle Top. One of its original promoters was the late Governor James S. Hogg of Texas. Later, John W. Gates acquired a controlling interest in the company, and his widow is now the principal stockholder. It may be expected that with these extensive drilling operations the production of the Texas Company will within the next several months considerably exceed that of any other concern in the State.

Next in the number of wells now being drilled is the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co., which has 81 holes in various stages of completion. The cost of drilling these 81 wells will be approximately \$4,860,000. Its operations are also confined chiefly to the Stevens-Eastland district, 69 of the wells being located in those two countries. The production of this company has fallen off enormously during the last several months, but there is a prospect that its output may come back to figures as large or larger than they ever were before.

Two corporations, the Humble Oil & Refining Co. and the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., are each drilling at this time 55 wells in the light crude field of Central West Texas, principally in Stevens and Eastland counties. The cost to each company of drilling these wells will be approximately \$3,300,000. The Humble Oil & Refining Co. is a very extensive operator in the heavy crude fields of South Texas, and has many rigs in operation in that region.

The Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co. is next on the list, with 42 wells in process of drilling in the light crude fields of the State. These wells represent an outlay of approximately \$2,480,000.

The Magnolia Petroleum Co. has 25 wells under way in the Stevens-Eastland district, and 37 in other light crude fields in that part of the State, making a total of 62 wells which it is now drilling there and which will cost approximately \$3,920,000.

The Sinclair-Gulf Corporation has 33 wells in process of drilling. These wells are scattered all through the fields of Central West Texas, and will cost approximately \$1,980,000.

The Sun Company is doing considerable wildcatting in localities far removed from present production, but it also has under way 29 wells in the light crude petroleum area of the State. These wells will represent a cost of \$1,740,000.

Another company that is confining its operations chiefly to the proved fields is the Atlantic Oil Producing Co., which has 15 rigs at work. These wells will cost about \$900,000.

The Vulcan Oil Co. is another concern that is just entering extensively into drilling operations in the proved fields. It has six wells under way at present, and is preparing to spud in several more. The six wells will cost about \$360,000.

The Monarch Oil & Refining Co. is drilling five wells, and expects to increase the number in a short time.

The Empire Oil & Gas Co. is at this time giving more attention to wildcatting than to production in the proved areas. It has only nine wells in process of drilling in the light crude fields of Central West Texas, but it is preparing to engage in perhaps the most extensive wildcatting campaign of any company operating in the State.

It is interesting to note that the larger companies are depending

upon the smaller independent, usually local corporations, to make discoveries of new fields so far as the actual drilling is concerned. These big companies are well protected, however, in event oil should be struck in any part of the State, as they have wildcat leases in practically every county.

It is shown by reports just received from the Desdemona field that the situation there in the matter of oil production shows considerable improvement due to the bringing in of new wells at deeper depths than those which contributed to the original production. In the Sipe Springs field development of the shallow field is being extensively carried on, there being at this time about 50 wells, with a total production of nearly 1000 barrels a day.

Oil operators generally are sanguine that the well which the Sigler Oil Co. brought in in Wilbarger county, 10 miles southeast of Vernon, will prove the beginning of a large producing field. At this time there are 80 wells being drilled in that county and the price of leases shows a constant increase.

Total production of the Central West Texas fields is approximately 176,000 barrels a day and the Gulf coast fields of the State 68,000 barrels, a total of 244,000 barrels.

In the heavy crude fields of the coastal region development has been greatly stimulated by another increase in the price of the product. The latest advance brought the price up to \$3 a barrel, and it is stated that an increase of 25 cents a barrel will probably be posted about May 1. In the Hull field great activity in drilling is now taking place, there being 50 wells under way there. The Gulf-Texas Oil Co. well in that field, which was brought in a few days ago with a daily production of 8000 barrels, was throttled to a flow of 5000 barrels. It is reported to be showing salt water. In the West Columbia, Humble and Goose Creek fields new rigs are being set up as rapidly as material for constructing them can be obtained. Much wildcatting is also going on all along the coast in the hope of discovering new oil pools.

Southern Pacific to Secure Greatly Increased Oil Supply from Mexico.

Houston, Tex., April 19—[Special.]—According to Julius Kruttschnitt of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific, who has been making an inspection of the company's properties in Houston and in other parts of the State, the crude petroleum supply for that railroad system is to be greatly augmented by development operations by the East Coast Oil Co., its subsidiary, in Mexico.

"The Southern Pacific company has under construction a large oil tanker for use between Mexico and Galveston and Algiers, La.," Mr. Kruttschnitt said. "It is designed to carry oil for the use of the railroad and the ships of the Morgan Line. The East Coast Oil Co., with holdings in Mexico, is now producing about 4,500,000 barrels of oil per year, all of which is consumed by the locomotives of the Southern Pacific and the ships of the Morgan Line. The potential production of the field is probably 10,000,000 barrels, and it is the purpose to increase the production in order to more nearly supply our own needs. To this end an extensive drilling program is under way. We are now buying large quantities of oil for our own use, and not a barrel of our production goes into commercial channels."

"Present plans of the Southern Pacific call for the establishment of a steamship service to the port of Houston when vessels now building shall have been completed," Mr. Kruttschnitt continued. "Three vessels are now on the ways. They will be launched this year, but probably will not be finished before 1921. The vessels are of special type, with large carrying capacity on light draft."

Large Gas Well Struck in Union County, Arkansas.

Monroe, La., April 29—[Special.]—The Constantine Refining Co. of Tulsa, Okla., has brought in a well in Union county, Arkansas, that is regarded as one of the largest producing gas wells in the southern fields. It has a capacity of sixty to one hundred million cubic feet a day. Located about fifty miles from Monroe, it is the only gasser in the Arkansas field outside of Crawford county, near the Oklahoma line. Drilling operations began last January and gas was found at a depth of 2200 feet. It came

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MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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Thousands of people from all parts of the Louisiana oil and gas fields and the State of Arkansas have gone to the district. Big gas interests are now leasing in that vicinity and there is a feverish rush to get leases.

Monroe gas men who have visited the well state that it is the most wonderful producer in the southern field. No well in the Monroe field ever had a capacity for more than fifty million feet. Several in the past year have measured thirty-five million feet, but the average is ten to fifteen million feet, which is considered a good producer.

This well, with the Hunter No. 1 oil well near Stephens, which is not more than twenty-five miles north of Constantine well, will, it is believed, extend the oil and gas fields of this State, which now make a triangle with Monroe and the Homer fields on the south and the Stephens-Constantine territory on the north as the apex.

Great Building Activity at Vernon as Result of Oil Strike.

Vernon, Tex., May 3—[Special.]—As a result of the discovery of oil near here recently, Vernon is in the throes of a building boom such as perhaps has been witnessed in but few towns. At this time there are 104 cars of building materials on the local railroad sidings awaiting unloading, and there are approximately 600 cars of lumber en route to Vernon, with orders out for double that many more cars. The eight lumber yards already located here are to be immediately supplemented by seven more yards, it is announced.

Of the lumber yards which were in Vernon prior to the recent influx of population, all are planning for bigger things. The Herring-Showers Company has retained its hardware stock, but has disposed of its lumber business to the Long-Bell Lumber Co. The latter concern will enlarge its stocks. W. A. Mudgett will act as assistant manager.

The Shamburger Lumber Co. announces the increase of its lumber stocks, which have already overflowed its immediate premises and made additional storage space necessary, by 50 per cent since the oil discovery. The Bennet-Rogers Lumber Co. declare that business has increased about 300 per cent within the past 20 days. William Cameron & Co. estimate increases at about 300 per cent, but state that their receipts of supplies thus far about equal their sales, despite greatly increased activity in locating lumber for Vernon.

Among the new yards already permanently located here are A. G. McAdams, Vernon Lumber Co., Bond Lumber Co. and W. E. Thomas.

There are on the tracks of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad 89 cars of building material, with 443 en route, while the Frisco Railroad has 15 cars on the track and a large number on the way. Agent L. L. Herald of the Frisco believes it a safe estimate that 1000 cars will be shipped into Vernon within the next month, provided the unloading is promptly and efficiently done so as to escape an embargo.

Wildcatting for Oil in Lower Mississippi Valley.

Memphis, Tenn., April 26—[Special.]—The lure of the oil well has spread throughout this whole region, and "wildcatting" is under way on an enormous scale. Although no new fields have developed outside Louisiana, with possible exception of a reported discovery in Southern Arkansas, the new companies springing up in nearly every community are having no trouble in financing projects to "see what is underneath." Memphis territory in Mississippi particularly is interested, with wells proposed and financed at Grenada, Okolona, Coffeyville, Water Valley, Oxford, Tupelo and other places. It was reported recently that oil was discovered by drillers for artesian water in the Tupelo district, and there is feverish excitement in the whole northern part of the State.

Probably the greatest headway is at Charleston, Miss., where the Charleston Oil & Gas Co. has a derrick up, machinery and casing on the ground, and is ready to start drilling May 1. Very favorable reports of formations have been made in the section

where the company has leases. While a "wildcat" venture, the company is confined to a few wealthy Mississippians who are willing to take the risk. Among them are W. B. Burke, vice-president and general manager of the big Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.; T. G. James, millionaire planter and hog breeder and head of the Tom James Oil Co. of Ponca City, Okla.; G. E. Lamb, president of the Lamb-Fish Company, and J. H. Caldwell, vice-president of the Bank of Charleston. Few of the Mississippi companies have marketed stock, the projects being financed by the wealthy planters, farmers and cotton men who can afford to take the chances.

According to reports from Stephens, Ark., oil has been found there. A rush to the field this week has started a boom at the little towns and leases soared from a few dollars to as high as \$350 an acre for big tracts. Texas and Louisiana oil men are on the scene.

Oil Production Increase Not in Keeping With Consumption.

March oil statistics of the United States Geological Survey show an increased output of crude petroleum in practically every State, even the old Appalachian fields showing an increase of 100,000 barrels over March a year ago and 400,000 barrels more than two years ago.

The total increase in output of the United States wells in March as compared with March, 1919, is in excess of 6,000,000 barrels, a gain of 20 per cent. So great has been the increased consumption, however, that 6,500,000 barrels had to be imported from Mexico, which was 3,000,000 barrels more than in the same month a year ago. And even with this increase of 8,500,000 barrels available after allowing for increased export to Canada, there had to be severe drafts made upon the stocks of crude oil held by pipeline companies, so that another million barrels of stored domestic oil was contributed to current consumption.

"According to my information," comments Secretary Payne, "the March consumption of crude petroleum exceeded that of a year ago by nearly 12,000,000 barrels. This single month's record of 44,000,000 barrels means that the United States is now using more oil each month than the whole world used in the whole year of 1885. These are facts that must be faced by every citizen who uses any petroleum product, whether fuel oil, gasoline or lubricating oil, and these figures likewise raise questions of public policy, for in this matter of oil the United States is certainly living beyond its means."

Great Increase in 1919 Building Operations.

Reports received by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from the building officials of 114 of the larger cities in the country show that building operations in 1919 greatly exceeded those in 1918, both in number and cost. The number of permits issued or buildings erected in these 114 cities in 1919 was 309,551, as compared with 173,635 in 1918, an increase of 135,916, or 78 per cent. The cost of the operations in 1919 was \$1,130,817,591, as compared with \$369,252,315 in 1918, an increase of \$761,565,276, or 206 per cent. If the operations in the remaining cities from which the Geological Survey usually receives statistics of building operations show a proportionate increase the number of permits issued for buildings erected in 1919 was about 377,000, which would cost about \$1,300,000,000, so that the record for 1919 was the highest yet reached in the building industries in these cities in both the number and the cost of operations. The year of the next highest record was 1916, when 347,761 operations were reported, which cost \$1,046,276,549. The average cost per operation in the cities which have so far reported for 1919 was \$2127 in 1918 and \$3653 in 1919.

Laundries Wanted for West Texas.

PORTER A. WHALEY, Manager West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Stamford, Tex.

There are quite a large number of towns in West Texas that desire to be put in touch with persons who are interested in placing steam laundries.

River Terminals at Memphis to Have Permanent Protection Through Government Aid.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1—[Special.]—Memphis can now proceed with the repairing, enlarging and permanent construction of its river terminals, for adequate Government help in establishing the proposed big plant has been assured by Major-General Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers for the United States Army, who visited Memphis last week to inquire into local conditions. He announced before his departure that the Government is in sympathy with the proposed work Memphis has outlined to make this a great river shipping point, and he promised that river bank protection work, including the laying of extensive concrete mats to prevent slides, would be started as soon as the river stage is lower.

The Memphis terminals were damaged by slides during the recent high water, and the undertaking to establish enormous terminals necessitated Government aid in controlling the river to prevent damage to any plant that might be established. Dribbling help has been given in the past, but General Beach said that all the necessary work now can be done.

Aluminum Ore Company to Establish New Barge Line on the Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., May 3—[Special.]—The Aluminum Ore Co. plans the establishment of a new freight barge line between St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, according to E. M. Sorrels, superintendent of navigation for the company, who recently solicited the first cargo of cotton from Memphis. It is proposed to make the service independent of the present Government barge line service.

The Aluminum Ore Co. already has numerous steel barges fit for general freight use, having built them for barge service between Memphis and St. Louis. Its towboats and barges are among the largest on the river. They were laid up during the war, but with the opening of river traffic and indication of more general use of water transportation, the company is planning to expand. Many cotton shippers here will ship by river through New Orleans in the future, it is said.

Record Ship Launching from Mobile Port.

Mobile, Ala., May 1—[Special.]—Mobile citizens believe that a world's record in ship launchings was established here when three vessels of major tonnage took the water from as many industrial plants last Saturday. The total tonnage was 22,000. A guest of honor and one of the sponsors was Miss Mae O. Pershing, sister of General Pershing.

The Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Co. launched its third all-steel steamship, the City of Ensley, 9500 tons.

The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. launched another 5000-ton steel vessel, the Capital of Nebraska. It was this steamer that Miss Pershing came to Mobile from her home to christen.

The Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. launched the barge Mamei, 7500 tons. This was the second steel barge completed by this concern for the Panama Canal Commission. The first barge was christened the Darien.

Improving Beaumont's Facilities for Timber Loading.

Beaumont, Tex., April 20—[Special.]—The city of Beaumont has purchased what is known as Harbor Island, consisting of 26 acres, six of which will be cut off in deepening old river, making it possible for vessels drawing up to 26 feet of water to circle the harbor without the necessity of using the turning-basin.

The Government now has a dredge at work making these improvements, \$75,000 having been appropriated for that purpose. The remainder of the island will be raised above high water and fender piling driven around the entire island. This will give space enough for a dozen vessels to load timbers from either side without using the docks, which are frequently congested.

An addition costing \$500,000 is to be made to the plant of the Standard Paper Manufacturing Co. of Richmond, Va., which manufactures blotting paper exclusively.

Says Lower Mississippi Valley Will Have Sufficient Farm Labor This Year.

Memphis, Tenn., May 3—[Special.]—Farmers in the Delta sections of the lower Mississippi Valley will not face the labor troubles this summer that are foreboding in other parts of the country, according to the Southern Alluvial Land Association of Memphis. It points to Government reports on farm labor conditions, issued both for Arkansas and Mississippi, which say that farm labor is rapidly turning to the rich bottom lands, where crops are bigger and better and remuneration greater, particularly for the renters and share-croppers.

Many renters and share-croppers who heretofore have looked to the landowner to finance them for the early year have sufficient funds to handle themselves this year because of the splendid money made last year, it is said. Most of the plantations already are supplied with an excellent class of renters and share-crop families, and the only trouble is with day labor, which, though abundant, is not steady.

3,000,000 Feet of Selected Long-Leaf Yellow Pine Sold.

Beaumont, Tex., May 1—[Special.]—Over 3,000,000 feet of timbers left on the yard of the Lone Star Shipbuilding Co. when the Government abandoned its wooden shipbuilding program has been sold to the Sabine Tram Lumber Co. for a little over \$100,000.

This timber is the cream of the Texas and Louisiana forests, many of the mills going five and six miles ahead of their tramways to get what the Government wanted. The timbers range in size from 16x20 inches, 50 feet in length, down to 2x6. Railroads have contracted to take part of the purchase, while some will be remanufactured into primes for export. With the exception of 60,000 feet of fir, the timber consists of all-heart long-leaf yellow pine lumber.

Active Building in Bright Leaf Tobacco District.

Raleigh, N. C., April 24—[Special.]—An unprecedented amount of building, business and residential, is in progress at Wilson and Kinston, both great markets for bright leaf tobacco. There will be a large crop of tobacco planted this year. The area to be put in this crop is being considerably extended. Wilson expects to sell at least \$20,000,000 of leaf next season.

At Wendall, one of the prosperous new towns in the Wake county tobacco belt near Raleigh, a sewerage system has been completed and now a water supply is being prepared for, the water to come from driven wells at least 600 feet deep. The town's sewer and water bonds sold at a good premium. The Cumberland Electric Co. will furnish the power for the pumps.

Heavy Movement of Coal to Tidewater.

Shipments of bituminous coal to tidewater during March established a new high record for that month. The total quantity dumped into vessels at North Atlantic ports was 3,965,000 net tons. This was an increase over February of 1,066,000 tons, or 38 per cent, and exceeded by 199,000 tons the record of March, 1918, which had hitherto been the largest for that month. The total amount dumped during the coal year 1919-1920 was 39,657,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding coal year (1918-1919) this was a decrease of 2,106,000 tons.

Big Reclamation Project for Cameron Parish, La.

Beaumont, Tex., May 1—[Special.]—Hal G. Land and Smith & Crawford of Beaumont have sold to J. L. Dumars of Austin 15,000 acres of marsh land in Cameron parish, Louisiana, which will become a part of a big reclamation project covering approximately 45,000 acres. This land is considered highly productive, but has been totally without drainage and subject to inundation during Gulf storms. These defects will be remedied through drainage pumps and levees. The land was bought for \$4 an acre, this being an increase of \$1 an acre over what it sold for two years ago.

1,000,000 Acres of Arkansas Bottom Lands to Be Reclaimed and Protected.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14—[Special.]—An organization has been perfected by landowners of Clay, Greene and Craighead counties, in Arkansas, and Dunklin county, in Missouri, to take steps for the controlling of the St. Francis River, so that it will not do damage to agricultural lands during flood seasons. It is planned to reclaim and protect 1,000,000 acres of some of the richest river bottoms in Northwest Arkansas.

Further organization of the counties will be perfected two weeks hence, although the skeleton organization, with officers, has been



ALLUVIAL LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Heavy black section in Arkansas shows that portion of the St. Francis River to be protected and reclaimed for the purpose of preventing damage to a large agricultural area during flood season.

completed as follows: President, Hugh Bankey, president of the St. Louis, Kensett & Southeastern Railway; executive committee, W. F. Linke and Paul M. Pfeiffer of Piggott, Ark., for Clay county; A. Bertig and W. F. Kirsch of Paragould for Greene county; T. R. R. Ely and W. J. Ward of Kennett for Dunklin county. A Craighead county representation will be named later.

Two plans are proposed for controlling the river. One is annually to clear the channel during the low-water stage and build levees on either side of the river at overflow points. The other is to build a reservoir in the Missouri foothills of the Ozark mountains to hold up the heaviest fall and utilize the water supply for a water-power plant.

The Federal Government is now completing a thorough survey

of the river valley from source to mouth, and it is said favors immediate steps for protection.

The immediate valley of the St. Francis River is the western portion of the so-called St. Francis Basin, which was once subject to overflow from the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River has been hemmed in, however, with levees, so that the land between the St. Francis and the Mississippi—the rivers run parallel and are some 30 or 40 miles apart—is now some of the richest farm lands in the United States. While it is all low-lying, it is thoroughly drained save that portion in the immediate St. Francis Valley and this region, with high floodwaters, suffers overflow. It is to stop these overflows that the new organization proposes to lend itself.

The upper St. Francis Basin, comprising the two tiers of counties in Northeast Arkansas, has undergone phenomenal development in the last decade or since levees and drainage have made farming safe. The region is a part of the rapidly developing alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi Valley, a region of some 20,000,000 acres extending from the mouth of the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, toward which immigration has been turned very rapidly in the last two years. All of it is bottom land, but it is now protected and drained, so that it has more the appearance of prairie land. It varies in width from a few miles to 50 miles, and includes portions of Southeast Missouri, Eastern Arkansas, Eastern Louisiana, Western Mississippi and a small portion of Western Tennessee.

Strawberry Crop Late, With Production Light.

Raleigh, N. C., April 30—[Special.]—The strawberry movement this season is interesting. Last year the first carload went from the Chadbourn zone April 9, another car the following day and two on the 10th. This year, from the same zone, the first car was shipped on the 26th, 18 days late as compared with 1919, and two cars on the 27th. The acreage is light. The long and severe drought last summer caused a marked scarcity of plants for new settings. Kittrell, about 40 miles north of here, is the great strawberry nursery, but it was crippled largely by the drought and could not fill many of the orders. Last season 331 cars were shipped. Next season there will be a much larger acreage if prices are right during the season now beginning and if plenty of plants are available.

The top price per crate of 32 quarts on the 26th of April was \$15 and on the 27th \$13.75, these being higher figures than last season. Good grades sold at from \$12 to \$13.75 on the 28th. The season at Norfolk is nearly normal, and early in May, say by the 5th, berries from that zone will go forward. North Carolina being 18 days later than usual, will naturally feel the effect of the Norfolk shipments to some extent. The crop in the Delaware zone is expected to begin to go forward May 15 to 20, and is almost normal.

Relating to Conditions in the Cement Industry.

The Southeastern Builders' Supply Association, with V. H. Kriegshaber as president, was recently organized in Atlanta, Ga. It represents dealers in building materials in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. At a recent meeting two resolutions were passed relating to conditions in the cement industry, one of these resolutions requesting the manufacturers of Portland cement to adopt a uniform charge for cement sack and the other calling for a discount of ten cents per barrel ten days from date of shipment, instead of the present five-cent rate. The contention is that these changes would work to the advantage of all concerned.

Revival of Mahogany Industry in Mexico.

Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, May 1—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the protracted revolutionary period, which has brought unrest and more or less distress to other parts of Mexico, the exportation of mahogany logs, cedar lumber, chicle, logwood, rubber and other products of this part of Southeastern Mexico, through the port of Laguna del Carmen, has kept up remarkably well. The mahogany industry, in which Americans are chiefly interested, shows a revival during the last few months. Immense rafts of logs and lumber are floated down from the interior to tidewater for shipment to the world's markets.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Iron and Steel Production Still Affected by Strike Conditions—Pig-Iron Market Quieter.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 3—[Special.]—The iron and steel industry continues to labor under the great handicap of the rail strike. The chief improvement in transportation that has come in the past week has been through increased movement of solid trainloads and through volunteer workers, not a few of the volunteers being employees or officials of shippers. Of the railroad men in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, few have returned to work. Shippers are particularly disgusted with the situation by reason of the fact that there is no clear road for any settlement of the difficulty. Matters are simply being allowed to drift, and no one ventures to make any guess as to when the strike will be over.

Trainload movement of Connellsville coke to blast furnaces has increased, and not a few furnaces have been helped out by this means. There is a fair movement of coal in trainloads, but in proportion to productive capacity not nearly as large a movement as in Connellsville coke. The solid trainload has been tried with finished steel product, but this does not help much, as there are so few consumers for whom a whole trainload can be made up. An occasional trainload is sent far West, to classification yards that can distribute the individual cars. The general condition, however, is one of steel accumulating at mills through shipments being restricted much more than production.

Production of coke in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions, as reported by the Connellsville Courier, was 153,815 tons in the week ended April 24, against 122,520 tons in the previous week, and a normal just before the strike of from 240,000 to 250,000 tons a week, at which time the region was supplying about one-fourth of the coke used by all the blast furnaces of the country. Last week's production is believed to have shown a further improvement. The by-product coking plants at Youngstown, for a while almost entirely closed, are now in partial operation, but do not average 50 per cent of normal, and the condition is about the same in Cleveland. The plants at Lorain, O., and Benwood, W. Va., are operating practically normal, as are the plants in the immediate Pittsburgh district. There would be much less operation in the Pittsburgh district were it not for the Monongahela River. The river has helped out in moving Connellsville coke, while it is the normal thing for the coke ovens in the immediate district to use river coal. Of the merchant coal mines near the Monongahela River, some are exclusive river shippers, but a larger number are equipped for both rail and river shipment, and of late these mines have had heavy shipments by water, the total river shipments being well in excess of the normal rating of river shipping capacity.

Production and Consumption.

The restriction of production arising out of the coal strike is probably not far from 20 per cent of full normal for the whole country, in both pig-iron and finished steel, for while some districts are not affected at all, others are affected to the extent of about 50 per cent. The restriction in shipments is much greater. The Youngstown mills, with limited production, are shipping scarcely anything, while the Pittsburgh mills, with larger production, are not shipping a great deal. It is literally true that hundreds of thousands of tons of finished steel are in loaded cars that either remain on mill sidings or have moved short distances onto regular railroad sidings, and is piled in mill warehouses and yards. Hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, however, do not represent as big an amount as might be supposed when one considers that just before the strike the mills were producing at the rate of fully 110,000 gross tons of finished rolled steel per working day.

In the case of foundry pig-iron, there is practically no doubt that by this time the consumption is being curtailed by the rail strike more than the production. On the one hand, the blast furnaces are operating somewhat better than a week or two ago, while, on the other hand, foundries have lately been running out of stocks of pig-iron or coke without being able to get in fresh

shipments. The pig-iron market, however, is too quiet to show any evidence that an easier price situation is expected by reason of stocks accumulating at furnaces.

In the matter of steel, there is not sufficient evidence to permit any conclusion being formed as to whether production or consumption is reduced the more. Among consumers there is more curtailment of operation from lack of fuel than from lack of steel. While many cases are reported of consumers running out of steel, it appears that there were moderate-sized stocks at many consuming plants when the rail strike started. In some instances factory operations have been threatened by lack of certain descriptions of steel when there were large stocks of other descriptions, and this has led to a good bid of motor trucking to supply deficiencies. It would not be feasible to truck anything like the greater part of the steel output of a large mill.

Coke Prices.

The only movement in Connellsville coke is in cases where certain producers and consumers can find a rail connection so as to do business with each other, when they are prevented by the strike from shipping or receiving on contracts they already have with other interests. Such business is usually done simply on the basis of prices ruling in the open market before the rail strike began, \$11 to \$12 for furnace coke and \$12 to \$13 for foundry coke, per net ton at ovens, Connellsville region. There is no legitimate basis for the market to go up or down, through any influence of the rail strike.

Pig-Iron.

The pig-iron market has grown still quieter. Prices are regarded as unchanged at \$42.50 for Bessemer, \$43 for basic and \$43 to \$44 for foundry, valley basis, freight from valley furnaces to Pittsburgh being \$1.40. The merchant furnaces are sold up almost completely for the next three months or thereabouts, and have perhaps half their output sold for the remainder of the year, the furnaces making foundry and malleable being better sold up than those making Bessemer and basic.

Unfinished Steel.

There is nothing being done in billets, which are quotable nominal at, say, \$60 to \$65 in the open market, the Steel Corporation's price remaining at \$38.50, business being done only with regular customers. For sheet bars the Steel Corporation's price is \$42, but only regular customers can make purchases, and then only when they are selling their finished products at the Industrial Board price schedule, to which the Steel Corporation adheres on its own products. To chance buyers sheet bars have lately been sold by independent mills at \$75 for Bessemer and \$80 for open-hearth. Some independents are covering regular customers for moderately early deliveries at about \$70.

Finished Steel Quiet.

The Steel Corporation's business does not seem to be affected by the general quietness, this exception being doubtless due to the lower prices at which the Corporation sells, as compared with the independents. The unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation, which will be made public a week from today, will probably show an increase for April, though perhaps not as large an increase as that of 389,994 tons shown for March. Generally speaking, the independents are adhering to the higher prices they have been asking, these prices varying according to the delivery that can be made, prompt shipments being from 50 to 100 per cent above the basis or Steel Corporation prices, while shipments to begin two or three months hence are, in general, at, say, \$10 to \$20 a ton above the Corporation prices. The prompt demand is very light in point of tonnage, but with offerings for such delivery equally restricted prices stay up. Forward buying is light, and two or three instances have just occurred of large independents selling bars and shapes at the Steel Corporation prices, 2.35 cents for bars and 2.45 cents for shapes, this being an entirely new development. Thus far at least, however, such sales are altogether exceptional. They may be found eventually to have been the forerunners of a more general disposition among independents to sell at Steel Corporation prices.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Astonishing Stupidity of Many City People as to Crisis in Agriculture.

HENRY C. WALLACE, Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

I write to express my sincere appreciation of your editorials on agriculture.

The stupidity of so many city people is astonishing. It is singular that we are so slow to learn from the experience of those who have gone before us. In his book, "Ancient Rome and Modern America," to which I see you refer in one of your recent articles, Ferrero makes a most interesting comparison between Rome and America at the present time. It seems as if we are almost entering the rapids. We are exhausting fertility at a tremendous rate. People read about our high-priced lands and assume that the farmer is prosperous. They do not realize that these high prices for lands are in themselves a terrible menace to the country.

The individual farmer can look after himself. The people who are going to be hurt are the people who live in the cities. Apparently they are trying to meet the situation just as the Romans did. There is a growing demand for artificial control of farm production and prices of farm products. Such a policy will only make the matter worse. For 3000 years or more nations have at times undertaken to control farm prices arbitrarily, and in every case with fatal results. The Chinese showed more sense in this matter than any of the others, but even their scheme failed.

I hope you will keep pounding away until you make a mark on the industrial interests. If our great captains of finance were wise they would get together a group of people who sense this whole situation, and talk it over soberly and earnestly.

Industrial and Building Activity at Florence, S. C.

WALTER J. JOHNSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce,
Florence, S. C.

Florence is experiencing the greatest building activity in its history. Prominent in this work is the erection of about 200 homes of moderate price.

The Planters' Product & Storage Co., capitalized at \$50,000, has just been organized with T. Benton Young of Florence as president and Clyde G. Brown, secretary, to erect a chain of sweet potato curing and storing warehouses in Florence, Timmonsville and Lake City. The company is conducting a paid newspaper advertising campaign to educate the farmers in Florence county how to grow sweet potatoes, and is offering a certain market for at least 30,000 bushels this season.

With J. F. Stackley as president and J. M. Lynch as secretary, the Florence Storage Warehouse Co. has been capitalized at \$50,000 to erect a standard cotton warehouse, comprising five units, each 40 feet wide and 124 feet long. All construction will be fire-proof and according to rules of the fire underwriters' associations. The warehouse will be used particularly for packing tobacco during the tobacco season. During the other months of the year it probably will be utilized to store fertilizer so as to create an adequate reserve in Florence to insure farmers in this section of their materials when they want and need it.

St. John's Episcopal Church will make improvements to cost \$150,000, comprising a \$75,000 church, \$35,000 parish-house and \$10,000 rectory. The congregation has closed for a site costing \$28,000. It will need furniture and other equipment for all of the structures, including probably one of the largest and finest organs in this section of the South. The Florence Lutheran Church probably will purchase the present Episcopal Church, paying \$58,000 for it.

Under the style of the Hotel Development Co., with J. M. Lynch as chairman and J. W. Ivey as secretary of the board of corporators, leading business men of Florence are incorporating at \$400,000 to finance a new hotel for Florence. W. J. Wilkins is

advising architect at present. The structure will comprise 150 rooms with adequate auxiliaries, all fireproof and up to date.

W. R. Barringer and associates are incorporating under the name of the Florence Hotel Co. for \$300,000 to remodel the Florence Hotel and add 100 more rooms to the structure.

The Florence Ice Co., O. G. Weston, manager, announces it will install a large refrigerating plant this summer to handle all meats brought in by the Florence county farmers and stockmen.

An issue of \$95,000 worth of bonds has been voted by Florence city to finish its \$250,000 high school, now in course of erection. It will provide also for other improvements in the school system now mapped out by the Board of Education.

J. D. Bridgers, W. A. Beatty, Jr., and E. S. Oliver are incorporating under the style of the Modern Homes Company to conduct a general home-building and improvement business.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has authorized the installation of a system of package freight cars out of Florence, covering her trading territory for a radius of 50 miles. This is expected to prove one of the greatest possible advantages to Florence as a distributing point for this section of the South.

Immediate improvement projects being considered are an extensive street-paving program for the city, building some permanent good roads in the county, probable improvement in the city street-lighting system and extensive improvements in the railroad service plants in Florence. This last matter has not been announced officially by the railroads' management, but is reported on good authority.

The Cure for Our Ills.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Augusta, Ga.

In my letter to you I did not expect more than a simple reply, telling me where to find the manufacturer who knows how to pull sand from the bed of a river. We have information of all sorts and descriptions, for which you have our appreciation and thanks.

Fine plastering sand and cement gravel of the very best quality are in the beds of our rivers, and there are beds of it in the land in the hills. The problem is, which is the easier and the least expensive to get. In my opinion, the fellow who solves the river problem in drawing these sands from the river's bottom economically will make an enormous fortune. The right machine is not yet made.

Now a word as to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. It is a great paper, a mighty force, a dynamic power not only in the field of its intended original purpose, but in every department of human endeavor. Its influence covers the business world as the waters cover the sea. Its editorial pages are gems of thought for the thinking business man, and in these same pages the politician may find the light, if he is looking for light, and the statesman of true nobility and purpose may always find a true guide to his better instincts in the furtherance of his duties.

It is to be regretted that progress in the adjustment of the nation's affairs at home and abroad, in capital and labor, and in the field of economics, has been retarded and apparently suspended by administration so vacillating as to destroy executive authority. Likewise the sensible citizen can determine the fool from the wise in our present Congress. The sledge-hammer blows of the editorial pages from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will be an overwhelming power in correcting the existing governmental evils.

Cotton, wheat and sugar should have been protected alike, as the conditions were the same. The law of supply and demand are not governing these commodities outside of other influences, therefore some of the prices are twisted and abnormal; but where governmental obligation has been given, we are obliged to live the period through before an adjustment can be had. Good sense and time alone will correct this evil.

Greater production, big men in control of governmental affairs and our common people acting on a common-sense basis will adjust our ills for the most part.

Safeguard America the First Care of Patriots.

JOHN J. GEORGE, JR., Clemson College, S. C.

Permit me to congratulate you on the firm stand you take in reference to the League of Nations. As our boys fought to protect our women and children against the ravages of the Hun, so must we now fight to keep ourselves free from any agreement whereby we would be subject to the dangers of European squabbles. The question of the League will be, and justly so, a vital issue in the coming Presidential election. Let us choose the man who will take as the main plank of his platform: "Run America first."

The Evil of Currency Contraction.

T. CUSHING DANIEL, Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

I notice the editorial of the New York World of April 25, endorsing the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board, contains the following reference to the farmers of the South: "Contraction is dealing likewise with the patriotic Southerners who planned to hold cotton off the market until a price of 60 cents a pound could be exacted. Contraction is working through the whole towering superstructure of speculative greed and grab in like manner."

In this connection the World should explain how the Federal Reserve Board, in co-operation with its member banks, can justify the present inflation caused by these banks creating about \$20,000,000,000 of debts upon the people of this country by the loaning of bank credits or "money of account," having no existence and represented only by credit and debit figures on the books of the banks. These debts have become assets of the banks. Under the operation of deflation, if carried out, these debts against the people will double in value.

Abraham Lincoln said: "If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people."

I commend to the people the stand taken by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in opposition to any contraction of the currency.

Home, Religion and Liberty.

F. ROGER MILLER, General Secretary Macon Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

I have been reading with keen interest your recent editorials and contributed articles discussing Americanism and the problems of unrest affecting the welfare and progress of our country. We entered the great war to "make the world safe for democracy," and now, returning to the home grounds, we find ourselves confronted with the problem of making democracy safe for Americans. As student and worker in the laboratory of human life, I am intensely interested. As an American, I am extremely anxious to help in developing the solution.

My own personal conviction is that we have gone too far from the fundamentals upon which our nation was established, and if we continue upon the present course America is heading straight for the rocks.

Our forefathers founded the nation upon the good sound principles of home, religion, liberty and opportunity. From a nation of home owners we are rapidly becoming a nation of renters—drifters. We are drifting farther and farther away from the church, and today we have less than half our population definitely classified as religious.

We are debauching liberty, trampling under foot the principles for which good Americans have fought on many battlefields. By our economic system we are slowly but surely creating for the minority class a monopoly on opportunity.

I am not a pessimist. I am not attempting to repeat that time-worn prophecy of national disaster, but I am firmly, solemnly convinced that our national troubles are fundamental, intensely human, and that the remedy eventually applied will be formulated upon this diagnosis.

I believe that we need, first, to make it possible for every industrious man in this country to own his home. Second, that we need the church and the practical application of the religion of Jesus Christ. Third, that we need more systematic education and training in Americanism. Fourth, that we need to abolish

"economic laws," so called, which now confine substantial prosperity to 40 per cent of our population.

The home is the heart of America. The love of country begins with the love of home. Hearthstones are the altars of patriotism. No industry can produce with efficiency, no community will exist in harmony, no country will continue in democracy, unless its people have the proper homes. Let's drop this talk of industrial housing and get down to "brass tacks" with the industrial homing.

Clay Products in Increasing Demand.

Austin, Tex., April 24—[Special.]—According to statistics that have just been compiled, the clay-products industry in Texas is in flourishing condition. The statement shows that there are now in the State 115 brick, tile and pottery plants. The 1918 production was \$3,026,559, the twelfth largest of any State in the Union. Since then there has been a large increase in the value of this product, but the exact figures for last year are not yet available. Clays suitable for the manufacture of clay products are distributed over the entire State. It is stated that some of the finest pottery and brick clay in the country is to be had in Texas. The rapidly decreased supply of available timber suitable for lumber and the increased building operations have augmented the demand for the State's clay products.

There are in this State but two companies manufacturing glass and two engaged in the production of silica sand of glass-making qualities. One of the sand deposits is being developed at Santa Anna and the other at Athens. High-grade sand, very pure and almost soft enough to be termed pack sand, is to be had from these deposits.

Only seven cement companies are in operation in the State of Texas. Five of these are Portland cement plants. The estimated annual production is between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 barrels. Some of the highest grade cement in the country is produced in Texas, it is asserted. Considering the amount of road building and construction work now under way and contemplated and the available raw materials for its manufacture, a ready market for a largely increased production of Texas cement is assured. Other materials and minerals that occur in workable deposits are fuller's earth, in which Texas ranks fourth in production, and limestone, marble and granite.

Appalachian Mountain Club Forms Southern Chapter.

Raleigh, N. C., April 18—[Special.]—The Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, one of the best known "out-of-doors" recreation clubs in the country, has recently decided to form a Southern chapter. Its membership has previously been confined almost entirely to New England, but following the trip to Western North Carolina last June, when a party of 40 members spent 10 days in seeing Mt. Mitchell, Pisgah, Chimney Rock, Grandfather Mountain, etc., it is inviting Southerners to join the club and organize a chapter with headquarters probably at Asheville. State Forester Joseph A. Holmes of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey says:

"The object of joining will be to associate oneself with congenial people who are interested in the same forms of recreation, with whom one may travel or tramp in our own mountains or those in other parts of the world, or later discuss our past adventures or plan future discoveries; to assist in the location and construction of trails, roads and roadhouses in the wilder and more remote sections of our Southern Appalachian Mountains, thus making their unrivaled beauties and joys more accessible to ourselves and others, and the cultivation amongst ourselves and the general public of the love of the beautiful in nature, the mountains, woods, streams, the flora and fauna of the wilds, which will gradually bring about the protection of our maintain forests, streams and wild life from devastation by fire and other destructive agencies."

Louisiana Plant for New York Manufacturer.

Carbon black manufacturing and gasoline extraction machinery to cost \$300,000 will be installed for the Swartz (La.) plant of J. M. Huber of New York, recently mentioned as to build near Monroe, La. All the equipment has been ordered and the buildings are in course of construction, with Brutus Gundlach of New York as the architect and the Hope Engineering Co., Mt. Vernon, O., as the engineer.

Good Roads and Streets

Virginia Takes Lead in Presenting Highway Needs in Important Film Productions.

Washington, D. C., May 3—[Special.]—A highway educational enterprise has been launched in Virginia never before attempted by any State, according to highway officials and others connected with the better-road movement. General C. C. Vaughan, Jr., president of the Virginia Good Roads Association, and D. B. Ryland of Lynchburg, secretary, have contracted for the production of a film to be entitled "Virginia's New Hour," in which an effort will be made to get before the public a complete revaluation of the State in the minds and hearts of the people and to create a new conception of the highway as a public utility.

The significance of this enterprise, highway authorities say, is nation wide. Other States have taken steps to overhaul their highway laws and their construction and maintenance methods, but it has remained for Virginia to take the lead in one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching studies of the highway and its relation to all walks of life ever undertaken.

"For years," says General Vaughan, "good roads advocates have talked about what better highways will do. In 'Virginia's New Hour' we propose to show the modern road in action and to demonstrate its beneficial effects not only upon our commercial and industrial activities, but upon the whole range of life—social, religious and educational, taking in all walks of high and low degree.

"One of the fundamental points we are striving for is to turn the tide of youth back to the farm. We realize the magnitude of the task we have assumed, and we hope to set in motion forces that will in due time result in placing a check upon the disproportion between the progress of the fields and that of the cities, between that of industries and that of agriculture. As we see it, the old type of earth road is at the bottom of the trouble, and we hope in the scope we are taking in 'Virginia's New Hour' to bring to the people of Virginia a new and higher conception of what the road means to their prosperity and happiness and to the future development of our State."

The film is being produced under the authorship and personal supervision of James W. Brooks, director of the Educational Bureau, Federal Highway Council, Washington, D. C.

Educational institutions of the States will have a place in the film and student bodies will be asked to take part in staging the dramatic features necessary to a correct portrayal of "Virginia's New Hour." Virginia towns and cities, and also leading industries will appear on the screen as a part of the general plan to show how far the State has advanced in some respects in contrast to a woeful lack of progress on the roads.

Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, and T. H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, are to be among invited guests at the premier showing of "Virginia's New Hour," at Richmond, the date of which will be announced later.

Federal Highway Council Working for Good Roads Plank in Each Party Platform.

The Federal Highway Council of Washington, D. C., is sending a request to all members asking that they promptly request their representatives on the national and advisory committees of the national political party of which they are members to work for a plank in the party platform to be recommended to their national convention, calling for the following:

First—The creation of a Federal Highway Commission of five members, selected geographically, with authority to take over the present highway activities of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the States in the expenditure of present and future appropriations for Federal aid. This plan means that instead of Federal administration of highways, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, being handled by one of 16 bureaus of a governmental department, the responsibility will be placed in a separate body, with direct responsibility to the public, whose sole duty will be the study and administration of highway affairs. This plan will divide the United States into five districts, giving each district one commissioner, who will personally

study and appreciate the conditions for highway development in his own district, and having direct authority will support and strengthen the efforts of the district highway engineers representing the Federal Government, now located throughout the country, who have no authority except that delegated to them by the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, who, in turn, has no authority except that delegated to him by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Second—The establishment of a national system of highways to be selected, constructed and maintained by the Federal Government under the administration of the Federal Highway Commission. The said national system to consist of sufficient mileage to provide two roads crossing each State, and where practicable, one running east and west and one north and south, connecting with similar roads in adjoining States.

Third—The continuance of Federal aid to States after 1921 for such a period as will enable the States to complete their State systems as part of a definite systematic plan of highway development, necessary for the economic needs of the country.

Fourth—That in so far as possible, all Federal appropriations shall be expended so as to provide definite systems of the connected highways, national, State and county.

Our transportation requirements demand that the highway become a part of the general system. Recent developments have proved the folly of depending upon a single system of transportation—the railroads. The transportation bureau and committee of the Federal Highway Council, as part of their purpose, will co-operate with the railroads, waterways and other agencies of transportation, to the end that the public may enjoy that form of transportation which is most efficient, economical and practical.

Nearly \$2,000,000 for an Alabama County's Roads.

Contracts were awarded last week for road grading to cost \$433,535 in Jefferson county, Alabama. They will be followed by contracts approximating \$1,500,000 for paving the highways to be graded. The grading involves 63½ miles of highway and is under the direction of the County highway engineer, S. R. Batson, offices at Birmingham.

Tulsa Paving Contracts Awarded at \$230,149.

Three street-paving contracts totalling \$230,149 have been awarded by the city of Tulsa, Okla. The Standard Paving Co. received one award at \$162,165.80, and the two others were awarded to F. P. McCormick at \$27,933.22 and \$40,050.41.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Exponent of America.

H. M. KENDALL, Richmond, Va.—I am a cabinet maker by trade, specializing on repairing and refinishing antique furniture; have been running a small shop almost wholly by my own self. "Exponent of America"—that's a fine phrase, and I think you carry it out.

Declared Absolutely Correct.

R. I. INGALLS, President The Ingalls Iron Works Co., Birmingham, Ala.—I have read with a great deal of interest your letter of the 14th, directed to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, New York. Your ideas of this situation are absolutely correct, and I wish it were possible that all the people in this country could have them.

How to Secure Peace and Harmony.

T. J. DEMPSEY, Orlando, Fla.—Enclosed please find check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. The country owes you a debt of gratitude. It can never pay for what you are doing for it through your paper. If the press of the country would do likewise, radicalism would disappear and peace and harmony would build upon the ruins thereof.

The Farm Situation.

E. E. MILLER, Editor Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn.—It is gratifying indeed to us who have been so long pointing out the nation's failure properly to provide for its farming interests, to see a journal like the MANUFACTURERS RECORD stating the cause for agriculture so plainly and so strongly.

Your editorial cannot fail to do good, because it will reach the people who most need to become better acquainted with the farmers' actual condition and present needs.

RAILROADS

Important Extension Completed.

The extension of the Fort Smith, Subiaco & Eastern Railroad (now the Fort Smith, Subiaco & Rock Island) from Scranton to Dardanelle, Ark., 26 miles, has been completed, and the first passenger train has been operated over it. This makes the entire line 40 miles long from Paris to Dardanelle, 14 miles having been built several years ago. Financial difficulties and a receivership prevented an earlier consummation of the plans of the original promoters, but last August, their successors having arranged for financing, began construction and have now almost wholly finished work, the only things remaining to be done being surfacing of the tracks and erecting necessary stations. The running of a train, within a year following the beginning of construction secures a bonus of \$60,000 for the road contributed at various points on the route. The line will open up much farming, timber and mining territory, besides providing a new outlet for the product of the Logan county coal fields. Henry Stroup, Mayor of Paris, Ark., and associates promoted the road, of which he was formerly president. Thos. W. White of St. Louis is now president; I. H. Nakdimen of Fort Smith, vice-president and treasurer, and J. H. Brooking, chief engineer.

Pensacola to Mobile.

Plans are being worked out at Pensacola, Fla., according to a report from there, to float a bond issue for the extension of the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railroad from its present terminus at Muskogee, Fla., to Mobile, Ala. The track will, it is projected, run to the shore of Mobile Bay, where a ferry line will provide connection for trains to and from Mobile. According to the plan approved by the directors of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, the bond issue will amount to \$300,000. The committee representing that organization are J. E. Reese, Max Lee Bear, M. G. Hoffman, George Emmanuel, Paul Stewart, Alex. Lischkoff and E. R. Malone.

Henry McLaughlin of Pensacola is general manager of the road, which has been completed for a considerable distance beyond the limits of that part of it which is being operated, viz., from Pensacola to Muskogee, 26 miles. It is about 60 miles from Pensacola to Mobile Bay.

Russian Engines Sold.

A report from Washington says that a bid of \$47,000 each has been accepted by the Government for 113 locomotives originally built for the former Russian Government, the bidders being a firm of Washington lawyers who have bought them for foreign account, and that although they are to be sent abroad, they will not go to Russia either now or finally, bids made by the Russian Soviet government having been refused by the United States. The engines were built to Russian railroad gauge, but they can be converted to fit standard-gauge tracks, as a number of other engines built in this country for Russia were converted and used on American lines under the Railroad Administration.

New Road Nearly Finished.

The Winchester & Western Railway Co., according to a report from Winchester, Va., has appointed Joseph B. Newlin to be industrial and agricultural representative. The company has nearly completed construction of its line from Winchester, Va., to Warrenton, W. Va., about 40 miles, and it is said that several applications have been received for building sites for industries along the route. W. B. Cornwell of Winchester is president.

Bonds for Improvements.

Application has been filed with the Maryland Public Service Commission by the Hagerstown & Frederick Railway Co. for authority to issue \$65,000 of its first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent 30-year sinking fund bonds, the proceeds thereof to be used for improvements. Emory L. Coblenz of Frederick, Md., is president of the line.

Rock Island Report Shows Severe Effects of Higher Costs.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. and proprietary companies for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1919, contains interesting information concerning the operation of the line during Government control and also as to the future. Among other things, it says to the stockholders:

"The remarkable thing about the Federal operations for 1919 is that, although the total railway operating revenue aggregated \$116,624,683.61, which was an increase of 11.83 per cent over the preceding year, the operating expenses were \$101,122,482.22, leaving a total railway operating income after the payment of taxes of \$10,789,357.86, as against a standard return from the Government of \$15,800,254.57. In other words, in spite of the largest gross earnings and greatest traffic in its history, the property failed by \$5,000,000 to earn what it had earned under the management of the company and of the receiver during the test period, which was the rental the Government paid for its use. Of course, this is due to the great increases in the cost of materials and supplies, and the enormous increases in the labor costs resulting from the Director-General's wage orders. The wage increases made by the Director-General on the lines of your company during Federal control amounted to about \$23,000,000 per annum. Our total wage payments before Federal control were \$40,195,209.83 per annum. At the end of Federal control they were at the rate of \$64,674,190.92 per annum. Owing to increased freight and passenger rates and increased traffic, the operating revenues showed an increase in the year 1919 over the average for the test period of 49.54 per cent, but the operating expenses increased 80.57 per cent. The ratio of operating income to operating expenses, taxes, rentals, etc., for the test period was 79.99 per cent, while in the year 1919 it was 92.23 per cent. Out of every dollar earned by the Director-General during 1919 it cost him 92.23 cents to operate the property, leaving only 7.77 cents to be applied upon the rental. It remains to be seen what can be accomplished in the way of a reduction of these costs. Your directors and officers are alive to the necessity of such a reduction, as well as the necessity for an increase in rates, and will devote their best efforts to placing the company's operations upon a remunerative basis."

"We regret to advise you that the Railroad Administration did not do the same amount of maintenance work upon the property as was done by the company and by the receiver in the years immediately prior to Federal control. For comparative purposes, we state below the amount of work actually done upon the major roadway items during the test period and during Federal control."

The items are, briefly, thus: Crossties used in maintenance 2,412,761, being the average per year during the three-year test period, 1,612,098 being the average during 1918 and 1919; switchties used in maintenance (number of feet of board measure) 4,627,636, as compared with 3,275,437; miles of new steel rail laid in main tracks, main and branch lines, 198, as compared with 111; miles of second-hand relay steel laid in main tracks, main and branch lines, 54, as compared with 68; ballast (cubic yards) used in repairs to ballast 502,651, as compared with 375,748; pile trestle bridges built in renewal (linear feet) 24,984, as compared with 9422.

It is further stated that similar discrepancies exist in other maintenance accounts, the chief relating to equipment, but because much of the equipment during Federal control was on the lines of other railroads it is hard to equate figures for maintenance repairs.

One new line was built during the year, namely, the extension from Chattanooga, Okla., to Grandfield, Okla., 15 miles, which has just been opened for operations. It will be mainly used for oil traffic to and from the Burk Burnett fields.

There were 140 new industries located on the company's lines during the year, and they are employing approximately 2600 men and originating about 70,000 carloads of revenue freight per year.

The condensed balance-sheet (corporate only) shows total assets of \$429,637,706.18, an increase of \$15,343,968.66. This total includes road and equipment at \$352,560,823.62, an increase of \$4,145,592.08. Total property account is \$380,564,407.29 (including the foregoing), or an increase of \$7,447,998.66.

The report is signed by Charles Hayden, chairman.

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A Railroad in the Everglades.

The Moore Haven-Clewiston Railroad Co. expects to begin construction immediately on its proposed line from Moore Haven, Fla., eastward to Clewiston, 14 miles, and to have the road in operation within a year. The route is through a muck region lying between the two towns, and there will be dock and warehouse facilities for the Lake Okeechobee business. Clewiston is a new place named for A. C. Lewis, president of the Exchange National Bank of Tampa. John Joseph O'Brien of Moore Haven is president of the company; Marian N. O'Brien is vice-president and treasurer, and D. W. Stevenson is secretary. Connection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad will be made at Moore Haven.

New Equipment.

Rock Island Lines have ordered 35 locomotives from the American Locomotive Co., and the Central of Georgia Railway has ordered 4 from the same builders.

Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway has ordered 4 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Co., and the South Georgia Railway 1 from the same works.

Virginian Railway is reported asking prices on 10 passenger cars, 4 mail and baggage cars and 1 club car.

Atlantic Coast Line is reported in the market for 5 six-wheeled switching locomotives.

Higher Fare and Improvements.

The Macon (Ga.) Railway & Light Co. has been authorized by the City Council to raise its fare from six cents to seven cents, it having been shown that the six-cent fare, which was established two years ago, had proved insufficient to enable the company to prosper. Additional equipment is to be put on some of the lines and more double track is to be built.

Superintendent Appointed.

George M. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the Baltimore division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to succeed George R. Sinnickson, who resigned recently to engage in other than railroad business, his resignation taking effect May 1.

Associated General Contractors Take Initiative in Movement to Check Advancing Costs of Building.

Chicago, Ill., April 26—[Special.]—A conference of far-reaching importance has just been concluded in Chicago by members of construction firms in all parts of the country.

The meeting, called by the Associated General Contractors of America, was for the purpose of investigating causes of prevailing high prices of building materials. At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted two days, the following statement was given out:

"At a conference of representatives of the leading construction firms of the United States, called by the Associated General Contractors of America at Chicago, a committee of inquiry into the present high prices of construction material was appointed to investigate the question with a view to eliminating the causes and bringing about a reduction in prices.

"The committee was authorized to invite the co-operation of material dealers and manufacturers in making an analysis of the present high cost of production, and, if necessary, to request the assistance of the Federal Trade Commission in investigating existing conditions.

"The contractors plan also to include in the scope of their investigation the relationship of present currency inflation, labor inefficiency and so-called luxury production, both in construction and in other fields, all of which are blamed for existing high prices. If necessary, they will recommend legislation looking toward a solution of present conditions.

"W. A. Rogers, president of the Associated General Contractors of America and president of Bates & Rogers Construction Co., Chicago, Ill., presided at the conference, and stated that the leading construction firms of the country have come to the conclusion that the contractors should no longer 'pass the buck' to the ultimate consumer, and therefore must take a hand in starting a movement to secure determined action looking toward relief."

TEXTILE

Osnaburgs and Ducks for Rubber Trade.

All details have been determined for the cotton mill of J. C. Chapman, E. A. DuBose and Harry H. Rogers, San Antonio, Tex., who will establish a \$500,000 plant. An equipment of 2500 spindles with sixty 60-inch looms will be installed to manufacture coarse wide osnaburgs and ducks used by the rubber trade. The buildings will include a 418x58-foot main mill and two 100x60-foot warehouses, each of reinforced concrete, costing \$100,000. There will also be built a mill village with 40 houses, water-works and lighting system. Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga., are the architects, and the McKenzie Construction Co., San Antonio, is the general contractor.

Pyramid Mills Organized at Cartersville.

Organized with \$60,000 capital, the Pyramid Mills of Cartersville, Ga., will establish a plant with daily output 100 dozen union suits for boys. This company has ordered its equipment, to include dyeing, drying, knitting and finishing machinery. It will erect a 200x60-foot main building with 47x40-foot ell of mill construction. B. H. McGinnis, Joseph S. Calhoun and P. C. Flemister are the organizers.

Textile Mill Notes.

W. M. Franklin, Birmingham, Ala., will establish \$200,000 hosiery knitting mill.

The Clifton (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. will increase capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

An increase of capital to \$1,000,000 is planned by the D. E. Converse Company, Glendale, S. C.

W. S. Erwin, Clarkesville, Ga., and associates will organize \$500,000 company to build cotton mill.

Stanley B. Mayer and associates have incorporated the Kentucky Textile Products Co., Louisville, Ky.

Bo H. McGinnis and associates have incorporated the Pyramid Mills, Cartersville, Ga., with \$60,000 capital.

Robert A. Love and associates have chartered the Love Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., with \$500,000 capital.

An increase of capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 has been announced for the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McCall, S. C.

T. E. Kearns and associates have incorporated the Guilford Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C., with \$125,000 capital.

Matoaka & Pocahontas Cotton Mills, Petersburg, Va., will add 500 looms, and this new weaving machinery has been ordered.

J. C. Lawson, Charles McCanless and W. T. Bundy have chartered the Nancy Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., with \$500,000 capital.

Forsyth (Ga.) Hosiery Mill has organized with \$50,000 capital, secured a building and purchased equipment of machinery. J. T. Fleming is president.

An addition will be built by the Dalton (Ga.) Hosiery Mills, lately noted as increasing capital. The company will add 20 knitting machines, 25 loopers and 2 sewing machines.

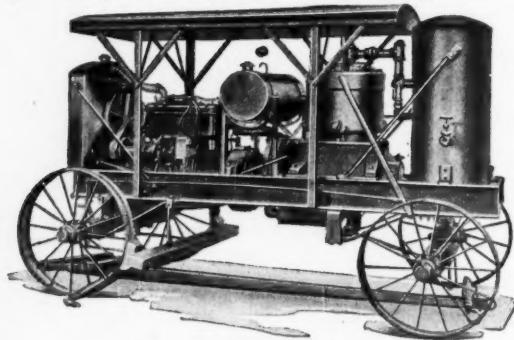
The Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mill Co., Lexington, N. C., recently incorporated, has organized with \$100,000 capital, and H. E. Shoaf is president. It has leased a building and will erect one-story 60x34 and two-story 30x18-foot additions, the former for dye house. All the machinery has been ordered.

It is planned by F. F. Niggi of Eagle Pass, Tex., and associates to construct a large cement manufacturing plant at Tampico, Mexico. Mr. Niggi has been largely interested in the Mexican cement industry, and has made recent investigations of the manufacturing possibilities there.

MECHANICAL

New Portable Air Compressor.

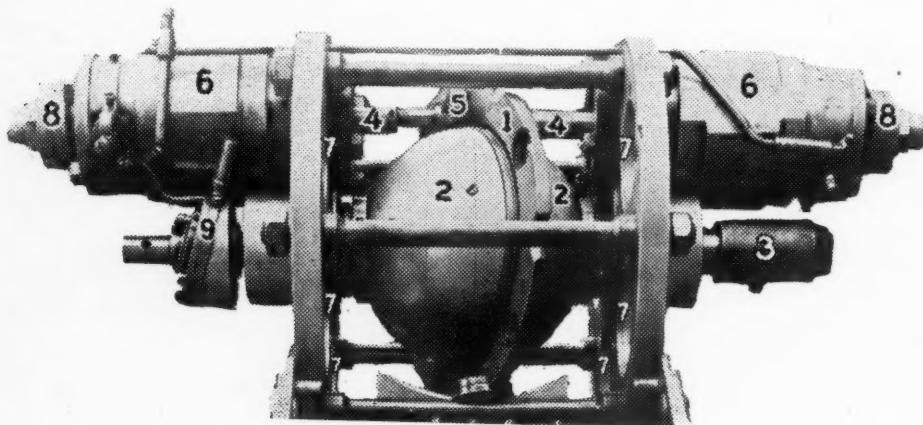
Constantly increasing applications of compressed air power have enlarged the demand for a portable air compressor, independent and easily movable. A compressor of this kind has proved most useful for the operation of drilling tools for rock removal in highway construction; in cutting for trenches in rock for sewer water or gas mains; for drilling ledges in road grading, block holing



AIR COMPRESSOR READY FOR SERVICE.

boulders or breaking up large fragments in stone quarries, or any other rock drilling in which the work is scattered and too small in quantity to warrant a fixed compressor and drill plant at any one point.

To precede a steam shovel in the crushing stone quarry, in contract work on railroad rock cuts, canals, etc., where the rock excavated is in pieces too large for a shovel to handle conveniently, a



VIEW OF THE CRANKLESS ENGINE.

portable compressor outfit and a small drill or two will greatly increase the rapidity with which the waste material is handled. Other uses include the operation of pneumatic tools for breaking up asphalt or concrete pavements, for riveting in the construction of steel bridges or buildings, for calking joints of gas mains, for operating tie tampers, track drills and spike drivers, wood augers and other railroad and construction equipment.

The portable compressor outfit here illustrated is made by the Sullivan Machinery Co. of Chicago, and is an entirely new development, based on the company's experience with similar outfits during the past eight or ten years. It is known as Class WK-31 Compressor, and includes a new, specially designed two-cylinder vertical air compressor, driven by a Buda four-cylinder four-cycle heavy-duty tractor gasoline engine through gear and pinion.

The compressor and engine, with the vertical air receiver, the gasoline supply tank, radiator and fan, are all mounted on a truck body made of heavy channel irons, strongly braced. The truck body is mounted on heavy steel wheels, or, if desired, the entire

rig can be set on a flat car or other more substantial mounting. The outfit is protected from the weather by a steel canopy top equipped with canvas curtains.

The air compressor has a displacement of 150 cubic feet of free air per minute, and requires 32 horse-power for operation against 100 pounds pressure. The air is admitted and discharged from the cylinder by means of the Sullivan improved water valves. The compressor is cooled by an open hopper jacket, into which water can be poured from a bucket or through a hose. This does away with all the bother of circulating pump and piping, yet is very effective.

The engine for driving the compressor is of an extremely rugged and reliable type.

The gasoline tank will hold 23 gallons, sufficient for a day's run.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Leroy M. Law, formerly chief chemist of the Intercean Oil Co., New York and Baltimore, announces his association with the New Orleans Refining Co., 233 Broadway, New York.

Edwards F. Wilson, formerly in charge of the Ironmasters' Laboratory, established 1866, suspended 1899, and later chief chemist of Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. and of Westmoreland Coal Co., has opened a commercial testing laboratory and consulting office at 222 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Pa., where he will re-engage in private practice, specializing in fuels, iron and steel, industrial waters, etc.

Engine for Farms, Power Plants, Autos, Etc.

An engine without a crankshaft, for which is claimed conspicuous advantages as compared with previous engines, is here illustrated. It is stated that this new machine develops greater power, has 95 per cent starting power, makes great saving of fuel, is light and compact, has only two drift-shaft bearings, less frictional bearings, valve timber without gears, no cranks on drive shaft, no fly-wheel, no dead torque.

It is applicable to either steam or gas power, and can be used anywhere where either of these two forms of power may be desired.

This new engine will be manufactured by the Armstrong-Emley Crankless Engine Co., Jacksonville, Fla., which is now about ready to produce commercial engines in a very limited way. J. E. Emley, inventor of the machine, has charge of the manufacturing end of the business, and the management is under the direction of F. H.

Cooper, president, and Fred L. Sawyer and W. H. Tucker, vice-presidents, all of whom are mechanical engineers at Jacksonville.

It is stated that this is an ideal engine for farm use, motor-boats, power plants, automobiles, airplanes, etc. It can be constructed for any number of cylinders, and only as many as may be required to produce a desired amount of power need be employed. When more power is wanted extra cylinders and pistons can be attached without any other change being made. The machine is naturally adapted to air-cooling, but it can be water-cooled if need be. It is further remarked that there are only 500 feet of piston travel in the engine for every 1000 revolutions, and that this means great durability and long life, as well as great economies in fuel and oil.

The key to the illustration is thus: 1, power disc; 2, angular half globes; 3, drive shaft; 4, connecting rods; 5, connection of piston rod to power disc; 6, cylinders; 7, openings for additional cylinders; 8, steam or gas manifold; 9, valve timer.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS Record receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Dairy Supplies.

JAIME BAGUE, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.—Please put me in touch with one or two houses in New York City who deal with supplies for the dairy.

Pig-Iron Wanted.

J. WEIL & COMPANY, Fernspracher: Amt Kurfurst 6845 u./6846, Berlin W. 35, Germany.—We are interested as merchants in the importation of American foundry pig-iron into Germany.

Gasoline Hand Lamps.

W. FREUNDLICH, Soerabaya, Java.—I should be glad to receive offers of gasoline hand lamps, something like the "Stormking" lamps, which are of high-grade quality. Prices must be wholesale f. o. b. American port.

Woolen Goods, Etc.

CARDONE HERMANOS, Barranquilla, Colombia.—The branch of industry in which we are interested is that of woolen goods in general, as well as ladies' and gents' furnishings. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Oils.

CARL A. KUHLMANN, Konigstr 15-19, Hamburg 36, Germany.—I am interested in all lubricating oils, such as: Steam refined stocks, filtered stock, pale and neutral oils, animal oils of any kind and petrolatum.

Stationery—Books—Office Supplies.

VICTOR BARBOZA Y CO., Cartagena, Colombia.—The lines in which this firm deals are: Stationery, books and office supplies. We would like to have the names of firms manufacturing Slides anti-friction type of filing drawers. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Moulds for Ice Manufacture.

YANNOPOULOS-CASSARIS & C., Alexandria, Egypt.—We desire offers and quotations to supply us with moulds for the fabrication of ice, thus: 1200 moulds of 25 kilogr. capacity and 1200 moulds of 12½ kilogr. capacity, and not soldered.

Tents, Whips, Harness, Calendars.

FARMERS' SUPPLY STORE, P. O. Box 15, Coolamon, N. S. W., Australia.—Please put us in touch with tarpaulin and tent manufacturers. Also we would like to have catalogs and prices of best styles of whips and harness. Please also put us in touch with the highest class advertising and other calendar manufacturers.

Photo Articles, Fine Machinery, Etc.

ROMAIN TALBOT, Wassertort Strasse 46, Berlin, Germany.—We are in the market for the following: Articles for photographic use, fine mechanical apparatus, novelties for autos and bicycles, paper for special purposes. We have a demand for all these goods, and would be pleased to renew commercial relations which we enjoyed since 1855.

Electrical Goods.

T. BEADLE & COMPANY, LTD., 3, Castle Street, Hull, England.—We are interested in everything electrical, and are anxious to hear from American manufacturers in this connection. Although the present abnormal rate of exchange debars us from buying many lines in your country just now, we realize that the time will come when this handicap will be removed, and in the meantime we are anxious to get in touch with suitable manufacturers with the object of discussing all necessary preliminaries before that time arrives. We have a good selling organization at wholesale only, with branches at Grimsby and Derby.

Hardware, Porcelain and Iron Stoves.

HADZIGEORGIOU & PANTOS, Volo, Greece.—Presently we will be interested in obtaining the representation of a manufacturing firm being in position to furnish us with hardware articles of all descriptions. Especially we are interested in wrought steel paumelles and window binders. We beg you to kindly put us in relations with such firms; we are confident to secure a good share of business in these markets on these articles. Enamelled earth stoves and cast-iron stoves. We are equally interested in this line, for all dimensions and qualities for heights of 20 inches up to 60 inches. You will be good enough to give us the addresses of some firms of this kind.

Wants Medium-Priced Motor Cars.

TOMAS BOTAS, 39 Monte St., Habana, Cuba.—I am interested in obtaining the agency for Spain of a medium-priced car to be sold there, where I am well acquainted. I shall appreciate very much if you favor me with a list of manufacturers, with price of car to be not more than \$2000 for either passenger or truck use, as I am interested in both. As a store should be opened there, I want also to get in touch with a firm which sells supplies.

Food and Other Products Wanted.

FELLER & COMPANY, Unter den Linden 39, Berlin N.W. 7, Germany. We are particularly interested to obtain from the United States pure lard, neutral lard, compound lard, dripping lard, margarine, all raw material for the production of the latter, any oils and fats, meat, only frozen, without bones; also whole parts of animals, corned beef, Western rye, sugar, rice, peas, any kind of grain, flour, legumes, coffee, cocoa, California and Florida fruits, butter, cheese, condensed milk, any products of milk, any foodstuff, raw materials, raw cotton, skins, hides, any sort of yarns, any mineral raw materials, coal, petroleum.

Electrical Equipment—Building Supplies.

H. S. TURNER, Apartado 127, Santiago, Cuba.—I would like to be in touch with manufacturers of electric-light interior conduits and fittings, semi-indirect electric lights, electric-light switches and fittings for houses, ornamental electric-light poles and globes for streets, underground electric-light and telephone cables, Portland cement, medium-pressure water pipe and fittings, glazed clay sewer pipe, builders' hardware, doors and window frames, bathtubs, closets, wash bowls, traps, sinks, plumbers' supplies in general, concrete mixers, contractors' plows and scoops and underground electric conduits.

American Goods Wanted.

ANTHONY & BICHMANN Dovenhof, Hamburg 8, Germany.—Owing to the bad rate of exchange, imports of American manufactured goods into Germany and Austria are reduced to the smallest quantity. What is mostly wanted are raw products to help industry to start up again. There will be, however, a large field for American manufacturers as soon as the political situation has changed in the Baltic, and we hope to send a traveling salesman there as soon as possible. Boots and shoes and cheap typewriters are at present largely needed over here, and if offered at a suitable price, could even be sold at the present rate of exchange. Goods which can be imported into Germany without importation license includes: Rice, beans, peas, lentils, cocoa, India rubber, wool, asbestos, silk, cotton, etc.

Cotton Goods—Lumber.

S. G. HOOSEIN & COMPANY, 45, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, India.—You will be pleased to learn that the Turner-Halsey Company, 62 Leonard Street, New York, have come forward to help us by manufacturing our dhoties and saris, and asked us to send some samples. This is only through your influence and request, for which we are extremely grateful to you. We shall be much pleased to enter into a mutually agreeable business relationship with them. They deal with various sort of cotton goods, which will be of great interest to us. Douglas fir or Oregon pine: This can be had from San Francisco, but we do not know the name and address of the dealers. We shall thank you very much if you kindly ask the dealers to communicate with us direct. We want 500 tons of different sizes.

Mexican Laborers Declared to Be Needed on Texas Farms.

The Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, Tex., has issued a statement relative to the laborers coming into this country from Mexico, in which it denies that these laborers are being used as strikebreakers or in competition with union workers. The Chamber of Commerce says the facts are that Mexicans prefer farm work to any other, that there is a shortage of labor on the farms, and therefore Mexicans crossing the border go directly to the farms. As an illustration of the fact that there is not a surplus of labor, an employer of labor in Victoria has been endeavoring to get 200 Mexicans to grub brush land, and thus far has been unsuccessful.

Colored laborers have been going to the North in large numbers, and it is contended that the cotton crop will suffer severely if the Mexican source of supply is not permitted to continue.

In summing up its statements the Victoria Chamber of Commerce says if the Federation of Labor properly understood the situation its opposition would be withdrawn.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

W. Va., Lambertown.—Zenith Aviation Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; H. L. Lambert, Ellenboro, W. Va.; R. E. L. Frymier, S. A. Powell; both Harrisville, W. Va.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ala., Decatur.—Morgan-Limestone Bridge Co. organized; erect passenger bridge across Tennessee River; \$600,000.

Ark., Little Rock.—Little Rock-Spring Lake Highway Dist., W. R. Bathurst, Secy., Boyle Bldg.; construct 19x200-ft. steel bridge over Fourche Bayou; 19-ft. roadway; \$47,933; accompanying improvements \$500,000; Illinois Steel Bridge Co., Contr., Jacksonville, Ill.; Lund & Hill, Engrs., 52 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Jefferson County Commsrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 22, J. M. Barrett, Commr.; construct steel bridges; will let contracts.

Ga., Augusta.—Richmond County Commsrs.; construct Sand Bar Ferry bridge.

Ga., Macon.—Central of Georgia R. R., C. K. Lawrence, Ch. Engr., Savannah, Ga.; rebuild Pio Pono Ave. bridge and Elm St. crossing.

Ga., Trenton.—Dade County Commsrs., Roads and Revenues, I. H. Wheeler, Chrmn.; construct bridge over State Line Creek, Crawfish Creek and Allusion Creek; 15,540 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until May 25. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Md., Annapolis.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 1903-ft. bridge over Severn River; concrete; steel; 85-ft. draw, 25 spans, 24-ft. roadway.

Miss., Oxford.—Lafayette County Commsrs.; hard surface Jeff Davis Highway; vote May 11 on \$275,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mo., Boonville.—Cooper County Commsrs., R. D. Pealer, Clerk; construct bridge; \$7407.20; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., Fulton.—Callaway County Soldiers' Memorial Comsn., T. C. Harris, Chrmn.; erect 100-ft. memorial concrete bridge; ornamental entrance; \$10,000 to \$12,000 available.

Okl., Alva.—State Dept. Highways, Henry Wood, Commr., Oklahoma City; erect bridge across Cimarron River between Woods and Woodward counties; R. E. Terrell, Engr., State Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Bridgeport.—Canadian County Commissioners, El Reno, Okla.; erect steel bridge across South Canadian River; contract let.

Okl., Medford.—State Dept. Highways, Henry Wood, Commr., Oklahoma City; erect bridge across Salt Fork of Arkansas River, Grant County; bids opened; R. E. Terrell, Engr., State Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Union City.—Grady County Commsrs., Chickasha, Okla., and Canadian County Commissioners, El Reno, Okla.; construct bridge over Canadian River; 8 steel trusses, each 144-ft. span; concrete piers; 18-ft. concrete roadway; \$267,396; contract let. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Ripley.—State Highway Dept., Nashville, Tenn.; construct 3 reinforced concrete bridges, slab construction; \$24,373.20; Murphy-Sparkman Co., Contr., Martin, Tenn.; E. D. Cruise, Dist. Engr., Memphis, Tenn.

Tenn., Memphis.—City Comsn.; construct culvert on Court Ave.; \$6000.

Tex., Laredo.—Laredo Bridge Co., J. K. Beretta, San Antonio, Tex., in charge; rebuild burned international foot bridge; concrete construction; preparing plans.

Tex., Round Rock.—Williamson County Commsrs., Georgetown, Tex.; construct bridge across Brushy Creek; concrete; 70-ft. steel truss span; concrete floor; three 22-ft. concrete slab spans on each approach; concrete piers and abutments; \$22,600; Kansas City Bridge Co., Contr., Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Nichols, Highway Engr., Georgetown. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green County Commsrs.; construct concrete bridges and culverts; \$50,000; J. E. Beavers, Engr.

Va., Radford.—State Highway Comsn., Richmond, Va.; repair New River bridge; Montague Co., Contr., Richmond, Va.

W. Va., Madison.—Boone County Commsrs.; awarded bridge contracts: Corns-Thomas Engineering Construction Co., Huntington, W. Va., \$12,105.20, concrete bridge over Short Creek; Shaid Construction Co., Elkins, W. Va., \$16,395.50, bridge over Toney's Branch and Joe's Creek.

W. Va., Raven Rock.—Pleasant County Commsrs., R. L. Griffin, Clk., St. Marys, W. Va.; construct reinforced-concrete box culvert across Spring Run; bids until May 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Culvert Construction.)

W. Va., St. Marys.—Tyler County Commissioners, Middlebourne, W. Va.; Pleasants County Commsrs., St. Marys, W. Va.; construct 40-ft. deck girder bridge; \$3400; accompanying improvements \$500 to \$800; Geo. F. Watson, Contr., Middlebourne, W. Va.; Geo. R. Clark, St. Marys, and C. C. Cook, Middlebourne, W. Va., Engrs. Supersed's recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Materials.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

N. C., Newbridge.—Appalachian Packing Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; J. H. McConnell, W. W. Guy, W. C. McConnell.

Va., Inwood.—Musselman Canning &

Glove Co., Biglerville, Pa.; erect \$150,000 plant for 200,000-bu. apple cannery and glove mfrc.; 516x67 ft.; brick with stone foundation building. (Lately noted.)

Clayworking Plants.

Ala., Birmingham—Bricks, etc.—Birmingham Refractories Co. incptd.; capital \$150,000; H. S. Teal, Prest.; erect silica and fire-clay brick plant; 2 kilns; later 6 other kilns; ultimate daily capacity 50,000 bricks; acquired 180-acre silica tract; Martin J. Lyde, Archt. (H. S. Teal lately noted organized company.)

Ga., Macon—Bricks.—Macon Brick Corp. chartered; E. M. Elliott, R. G. Jordon, J. B. Wall; erect \$100,000 brick plant.

Va., Oceana—Bricks.—Atlantic Brick Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; A. W. Voaney, Prest.; R. Farmer, Secy., both Norfolk, Va.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Elkhorn City.—Lower Elkhorn Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; R. T. Elsnick, E. D. Stephenson, Ben Casidy.

Ky., Madisonville.—Pontiac Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$30,000; William L. Gordon, J. Matt Adams, Worth Waltrip.

Ky., Pikeville.—Elkhorn Creek Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$150,000; C. E. Updike, O. W. Miller, George C. Berchardt.

Ky., Sergent.—Imperial Elkhorn Coal Co., N. S. Morris, Prest.; leased coal lands; extend developments; double capacity.

Okl., Henryetta.—Wise-Buchanan Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$400,000; H. E. and D. C. Wise; both Henryetta; L. P. Buchanan, Joplin, Mo.

Va., Lynchburg.—Ivy White Ash Coal Co., F. E. Turner, Jr., Secy.; increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

W. Va., Barracksville.—Chesapeake Coal Co., C. H. Eberts, Secy.-Treas., Wheeling, W. Va.; acquired 750 acres on Buffalo Creek; develop; sink 2 shafts; contract let. (Lately noted increased capital to \$150,000.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Manhasset Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; George H. Pendleton, Morgan C. Milne, Arthur B. Hodges.

W. Va., Charleston.—Cap Run Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; J. H. Campbell, Charleston; M. C. Jennings, F. S. McComas, both St. Albans.

W. Va., Charleston.—Diamond Black Co. neptd.; capital \$125,000; C. Hall, F. Levy; both Charleston; W. J. Beacon, Rosedale, W. Va.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Interstate Fuel Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; John A. Washington, P. E. Reuter, P. W. Bailey.

W. Va., Charleston.—Meadow Creek Smokeless Coal Co., W. G. Crichton, Mgr.; develop 2000 acres. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Fairmont Mining Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; B. W. McClure, Floyd J. Patton, Clay D. Amos.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Black Diamond Production Corp. incptd.; capital \$50,000; C. H. Alexander, John H. Ross, Raymond L. Smith.

W. Va., McClungs.—Nelson Fuel Co. organized; John B. Laing, Prest., Lewisburg, W. Va.; Spence R. Nelson, V-P., Lanark, W. Va.; develop 2800 acres; Hal M. Scott.

Const. Engr., Beckley, W. Va. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., McClungs.—Imperial Smokeless Coal Co. organized; Walder S. Wood, Prest., Charleston, W. Va.; J. Wade Bell, Secy.-Treas., Bellwood, W. Va.; develop 1200 acres. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., McClungs.—Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Co. organized; R. M. Bell, Prest., Lewisburg, W. Va.; develop 1000 acres; Hal M. Scott, Const. Engr., Beckley, W. Va. Supercedes recent item. (Previously noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

W. Va., McClungs.—Francis Coal Co. organized; Quinn Morton, Charleston, W. Va.; develop 2000 acres.

W. Va., McClungs.—Margurite Coal Co. organized; William Deegans, Jr., Prest., Huntington, W. Va.; develop 1400 acres; J. B. Hansford, Const. Engr., Huntington. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Morgantown.—Park Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Robert E. Gay, John L. Dorgan, Harry C. Williams.

W. Va., Welch.—Graham Coal Co. organized; W. W. Hughes, Prest.; Graham Sale, Secy.-Treas.; both Welch; C. C. Morfit, V.-P., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$400,000.)

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Ala., North Birmingham—Cement Roofing Tile.—American Cement Tile Mfg. Co., J. de S. Freund, Mgr., 824 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; repair building; mill construction; move Fairfield building to new site.

Ga., Atlanta.—Shippers' Bonded Compress Co., R. F. Willingham, Prest.; T. E. F. Fulgate, Gen. Mgr., all Macon, Ga.; purchased 43-acre site; erect compress plant; W. Z. Williams, Contr., Macon, Ga. (Previously noted acquired Atlantic Compress Co.'s holdings, etc.)

Va., Graham—Cement Bricks.—T. K. Leedy; establish plant; mfrs. brick of cement, sand and crushed stone; daily capacity 5000; purchased mchly.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Tuckerman.—Planters' Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. W. Lindley, L. T. Slayden, E. V. Holt.

N. C., Mt. Pleasant.—Mt. Pleasant Gin Co. organized; L. A. Lipe, Secy.-Treas.; erect \$2000 building; 70x30 ft.; mill construction; purchased cotton gin mchly. Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$25,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Scales; Roofing.)

Okl., Sasakwa.—Sasakwa Farmers' Gin chartered; capital \$10,000; W. D. Cummings.

Okl., Spaulding.—Spaulding Gin Co. chartered; capital \$10,000; M. C. Dorset.

Tenn., Nankipoo, P. O. at Halls.—Nankipoo Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$8000; J. F. Dunnivant, J. E. Oldes, S. F. Hinton.

Tex., Houston.—Garner Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; J. G. Garner, S. E. Gillespie, A. S. Mackenzie.

Tenn., Memphis.—Hall County Farmers' Union; capital \$35,000; build company gin.

Tex., Temple.—Central Compress Co.; rebuild burned plant.

Tex., Temple.—Southland Cotton Oil Mill, Chas. L. Walker, Local Mgr.; improve cotton-seed crushing plant; daily capacity 120 tons seed; install electricity to replace steam; E. A. Dill, Paris, Supt. (Supersedes recent item.)

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Tex., Temple—Temple Cotton Oil Mill; rebuild burned hullhouse; loss \$15,000.

Drainage Systems.

Ark., Jonesboro.—Craighead County Commissioners, E. E. Randolph, Secy., Drainage Dist. No. 23; construct 16 canals; floating dredge work; \$250,000; Klyce & Kackley, Consulting Engrs., 4th and 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.; Canal Construction Co., Contr., Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. (Bids lately noted.)

Ia., Welsh—Welsh Drainage Dist. No. 1, John T. Hood, Secy.; construct drainage system for 23,000 acres; voted \$130,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Silver City.—Straight Bayou Drainage Dist.; Humphreys and Sharkey County Commrs., W. H. Carroll, Secy.; construct drainage system; \$300,000 bonds.

Electric Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—City Comsn.; reconstruct Talleyrand power plant foundations; install 10,000 K. W. turbine generator; \$6000.

Ga., Soperton.—City; vote May 28 on \$10,000 bonds to install electric-light plant and improve water-works; purchased engine. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Hazard.—Kentucky & West Virginia Power Co., General Office in Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; has plans to extend boiler plant and install two 500 H. P. Sterling type boilers complete with stack at Lothrop; extend 33,000-volt lines to Yellow Creek in Knott County; extend 6600-volt lines from Blackey to Ulvah, Ky.; F. R. Weller, Contr. Engr., Washington, D. C.

La., St. Joseph.—City; construct electric-light plant; plans board issue. Address The Mayor.

Md., Cecilton.—Cecilton Electric Light & Power Co., E. S. Short, Mgr.; reconstruct electric-light plant recently destroyed by fire; \$4000; develop 25 H. P. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-Light Plant.)

Miss., Crystal Springs.—City; issue \$15,000 bonds to improve electric-light plant; install alternating system. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Gastonia.—City, S. G. Fry, Clk.; construct and enlarge electric-light, power and water systems; construct subsidiary power plants. (Lately noted vote \$285,000.)

N. C., Hertford.—City; improve light and ice plant; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Youngsville.—City, J. R. Pearce, Mayor; construct electric-light system; \$20,000 bonds.

Okl., Enid.—Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.; extend lines to supply power to adjacent oil refineries.

Tenn., Cleveland.—City; purchase electrically-driven pumping unit with 500 G. P. M. capacity under 200-ft. head. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Fort Sanders Hospital; erect power-house and laundry building; reinforced concrete and brick construction; asbestos slate roof; fireproof; Manley & Young, Archts.

Tex., Tahoka.—City; install electric-light plant equipment; \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Somerset.—Somerset Light & Power Co. chartered; capital \$65,000; W. G. Buckner, Prest.; D. F. Weaver, Secy.; distribute electricity in Orange, Madison, Green and Louisa Counties.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Interwoven Mills, 390 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.; erect \$100,000 electric-power plant.

Fertilizer Factories.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Union Seed & Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Southern Agricultural Chemical Corp., subsidiary of Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corp., 61 Broadway, New York, and Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; erect plant; fireproof construction; 840x140-ft. main building; reinforced concrete; initial annual capacity, 100,000 tons acid phosphate and 20,000 tons mixed fertilizer; has contracted for buildings and equipment; Pratt Engineering & Machine Co., Engr., 480 Lexington Ave., New York, and Atlanta. (Lately noted to build \$600,000 plant.)

S. C., Cayce.—Seminole Fertilizer & Oil Co., 111 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.; increase capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; build additional factory.

Va., Norfolk.—Swift & Co., Chicago; erect fertilized factory at Money Point; J. A. Cruse, Local Mgr.; B. H. Fillison, Engr.; Rust Engineering Co., Gen. Contr., Dist. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; erect \$600,000 plant; concrete grain elevator; initial capacity 250,000 bu.; 8-story-and-basement mill and warehouse; reinforced concrete; accommodate 2 150 bbl. flour mill units; mchly. purchased; Lehrback Contracting & Engineering Co., Gen. Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Ada.—Ada Milling Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; R. J. Anderson, F. W. Meaders; both Ada; J. Lloyd Ford, Shawnee, Okla.

Okl., Shawnee.—Shawnee Milling Co.; erect 120x40x160-ft. high-grain elevator; reinforced concrete; 200,000-bu. capacity; Jones-Hettlesater, Engr.-Contr., 706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okl., Union.—Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. S. Morrison, L. V. Vogel; both Union; J. C. Lindeman, El Reno, Okla.

Va., Somerset.—Somerset Milling Co. incorporated; capital \$35,000; W. G. Buckner, Prest.; J. S. Buckner, Secy., both Somerset, Va.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Birmingham—Pipe, etc.—Stockham Pipe & Fitting Co., R. C. Foster, Secy.; increased capital from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

La., New Orleans—Tank Cars.—General American Tank Car Corp., Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago; writes to Manufacturers Record: Expect to formulate plans latter part of summer; have 250 acres for site; intend to build car-repair works, specializing in tank and other types of freight cars. (Previously noted to build \$1,000,000 car plant, etc.)

Ky., Louisville—Farm Implements.—B. F. Avery & Sons, C. F. Huhlein, Prest., 7th and Mix Sts.; erect 2-story 82x178-ft. additional paint shop; 5-story 126x41-ft. warehouse; concrete construction; install elevators; D. X. Murphy & Bros., Archt. (Lately noted increased capital by \$4,400,000.)

Ky., Louisville—Machinery.—Red Chief Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; A. T. Farnsley, A. Pfeifer, J. P. Van Winkle; mchly.

Ky., Louisville—Brass.—Monarch Brass Works inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Charles F. Grainger, C. S. Potter, John L. Eggle, Jr.

La., New Orleans—Water Heaters.—Go-Ro Mfg. Co. organized; capital \$750,000; N. G. Goreau, Prest.; E. W. Holden, V.-P.; A. Luria, Secy.; Charles D. Schmidt, Treas.; erect steel and concrete daylight plant; 110x328 ft.; fireproof construction; bids opened; install foundry equipment, drills, presses, stamping, rolling and automatic mchly.; Jones & Roesole, Archts., Maison Blanche; daily output 100 automatic gas water heaters. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Equipment.)

Md., Baltimore—Steel, etc.—Maryland Steel Products Co., Calvert Bldg., incptd.; capital \$50,000; Henry W. Williams, George C. Saunders, R. Guy Cochran.

Md., Hagerstown—Mechanics' Specialties.—W. H. Reisner, Mfg. Co., 66 W. Washington St.; erect 3-story 38x104 and 35x45-ft. brick buildings; Fred J. Mack, Archt., Negley Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph—Structural Steel.—St. Joseph Structural Steel Co.; erect 1-story 100x180-ft. steel plant addition; Lawlion Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted increased capital to \$225,000.)

Mo., St. Louis—Foundry.—Gravois Foundry & Mfg. Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$80,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Brass.—Eureka Brass Co., 615 Red Bud St.; erect 1-story 50x148-ft. foundry addition; Fruin-Colnon Construction Co., Contr., Merchant Laclede Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Electrical.—Valley Electrical Co., S. A. Whiten, Prest., 754 Arcade Bldg.; erect 1-story 50x200-ft. and 1-story 80x32-ft. buildings; Noltz & Nauman, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.; H. Dilschneider, Contr., 5408 Easton Ave.; roofing to Certainteed Corp.; plumbing to Fitzbaugh Plumbing Co.

N. C., Hickory—Pumps.—Latia-Martin Pump Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

N. C., Wilmington—Hand Stokers.—Simmons Hand Stoker Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; C. E. Hooper, Wilmington; L. H. Simmons, Goldsboro, N. C.; W. J. Thomas, Philadelphia; mfrs. hand stokers.

Okl., Tulsa—Casting.—Oklahoma Steel Casting Co.; erect \$100,000 plant; install electric crane and other equipment; purchased; daily capacity 110 tons.

S. C., Charleston—Engines.—Gas Engine & Electric Co., A. D. Wall, Prest.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tenn., Memphis—Farm Implements.—Tri-state Tractor & Implement Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; J. J. Megel, E. T. and L. N. Craig.

Tenn., Memphis—Septic Tanks, etc.—Rural Bath & Sewerage Mfg. Co. incptd.; capital \$1000; George D. and Paul E. Stryker, Leon A. Ferrandini; mfrs. vending septic tanks, toilet equipment, etc.

Tex., Fort Worth—Brass.—Midland Brass Works Incptd.; capital \$25,000; J. L. Boicourt, Arthur D. Dodson, W. B. Sloan.

Tex., Fort Worth—Heaters.—Nokol Heater Co. incptd.; capital \$3000; W. R. Duffey, D. C. Sanders, J. E. DeLee.

Tex., Houston—Culverts.—Lone Star Culvert Co. incptd.; capital \$1000; F. W. Seward, C. L. Gregory, L. R. Bryan.

Tex., Longview—Iron.—Longview Iron Works, E. Cotton St., organized; W. R. C. McKay, Prest.; Guy McKay, V.-P. and Mgr.; C. M. McKay, Secy.-Treas.; has plant. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$20,000.)

Tex., Orange—Iron.—Orange Iron Works Co., Front and Mill Sts.; erect plant additions; \$40,000 to \$50,000.

W. Va., Fairmont—Automatic Cut-offs.—Colborn Safety Device Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; George T. Watson, W. D. Stockly, J. E. Evans.

W. Va., Mannington—Machine Shop, etc.—Charles Phillips Tool Co., Water St.; erect machine and blacksmith shop; brick and cement construction; J. E. Adams, Contr., Marion, Ind.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Ashdown—Red River Valley Leasing & Drilling Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; M. R. Labbee, J. S. Steele, Dowey A. Joiner.

Ky., Lebanon—Lebanon Oil & Gas Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; Hugh Murray, Oliver Kelly, J. Walter Smith.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ky., Scottsville—Hartsville Oil & Gas Co. incptd.; capital \$43,500; E. M. Haynie, D. L. Berryman, J. D. Read.

La., Alexandria—Big Bend Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. H. Overton, Emile Well, T. L. Aycock.

La., Fairbanks—Gasoline, etc.—Monroe-Louisiana Carbon Co. organized; F. J. Bing, Thos. B. Harlan, J. S. Cary; all St. Louis, Mo.; purchased 80-acre site; erect 100 carbon houses and gasoline extraction plant; \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Clarksdale Mississippi Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; J. P. Hill, Jr., Clarksdale; R. L. Ralston, E. M. Fant, both Coahoma, Miss.

Okla., Ardmore—Royer Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; E. H. Royer, W. D. Potter, W. E. Cruce.

Okla., Cleveland—West Cliff Oil Co. chartered; capital \$150,000; Maurice Robinson.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Buttram Petroleum Corp., Okla., capital \$500,000, chartered; Frank Buttram, Erett R. Newby, D. W. O'Hern.

Okla., Sulphur—Platt Park Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. B. Mosley, Geo. M. Nicholson, Paul G. Liebman.

S. C., Charleston—Refinery.—Commercial Refining Co.; increase capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Okla., Tulsa—Kelley Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$75,000; M. E. Dumont, E. B. Altepeter; both Tulsa; A. A. Lamb, Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Tulsa—Rebholz Oil & Gas Co. incorporated; capital \$32,000; C. Rebholz, Jas. R. Kline; both Tulsa; Meyer Friedman, Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Tulsa—Rockwyn Drilling Co. chartered; P. M. Kiskaddon.

Tex., Doran—Texas State Board Water Engineers advises Manufacturers Record: Investigating possibility of irrigation project on San Saba River, a tributary of Colorado, in San Saba County; masonry dam 75-100 ft high and storage for 25,000 acres indicated by hearsay, but investigations not advanced far enough to warrant forming opinion as to project; topographic branch of United States Geological Survey making surveys; at work since Feb. 15; expect to finish field work by June 15; Monbeck & Whaley in charge of topography; R. A. Liddle, Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, investigating geology of project. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Texas Union Oil Co. incptd.; E. W. Prewett, H. D. Martin; both Fort Worth; A. J. Blount, Dallas, Tex.

Tex., Houston—Pathfinder Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; H. A. Meyer, A. C. Sorelle, Wallace Tyler.

Tex., May.—Cen-Texas Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$200,000; S. H. Boynton, F. A. Michaels, J. W. Burke.

Tex., San Antonio—Carruthers Co. incptd.; capital \$40,000; H. C. Feldman, H. H. Ogilvie, M. J. Arnold.

Tex., San Antonio—Refinery.—Pioneer Oil & Refining Co. incptd.; capital \$200,000; A. B. Slimp, Prest.; M. L. Roark, Secy.-Treas.; acquired Slimp Oil Co.'s refinery, tanks, reservoirs, pipe lines and 320-acre site in Somerset Dist.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Schow Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$250,000; O. E. and P. E. Schow, S. T. Swenson.

W. Va., Blacksville—Thirty-two Oil & Gas Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. J. Miller, S. M. Stewart, J. W. Scott.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Settled Production Co. incptd.; capital \$1,000,000; A. J. Broderick, H. D. Talbott, C. B. Dobertson.

W. Va., New Martinsville—Rainelle Oil Co.

incptd.; capital \$100,000; C. H. Fitzwater, W. H. Miller; both New Martinsville; J. E. Farmer, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ark., Batesville—National Manganese & Ore Co., H. A. Mansfield, Prest., Indianapolis, Ind.; build \$100,000 hydro-electric plant on Lafferty Creek.

Ga., Bainbridge—Bainbridge Power Co., F. J. Perry, Secy.-Treas.; build 600 to 1000 H. P. hydro-electric plant on Spring Creek; drainage area 661 sq. mi. above dam; 1600 ft. earth embankment; reinforced concrete abutment; 300-ft. timber spillway; reinforced concrete power-house, power head 17 ft.; surface of storage pond 1525 acres; 12 mi. transmission system; A. Dallam O'Brien, 1641 Amelia St., New Orleans, La., Contr. for dam and power-house; mchv. contracts awarded; N. M. Hall & Sons, Engrs., Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted to construct \$75,000 to \$90,000 dam and powerhouse.)

N. C., Franklin—Cowee Mountain School; build hydro-electric plant on Cowee Creek; 20-ft. high concrete dam.

Va., Chincoteague Island—W. A. Ginn & Co., Consult. Engrs., W. A. Ginn, Ch. Engr., Sanford, Fla.; promoting erection \$150,000 electric power plant; 50x80 ft.; interlocking tile or steel frame and lath; 1 mi. transmission line from power site to Chincoteague, \$42,000; develop 600 H. P.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ga., Savannah—Downs Mills; erect 100-ton capacity ice plant.

N. C., Hertford—City; improve ice and light plant; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Florence—Florence Ice Co., O. G. Weston, Mgr.; establish refrigerating plant.

S. C., Greenwood—Greenwood Ice & Coal Co., H. V. Shrader, Mgr.; enlarge plant; install mchv.; purchased.

S. C., Pinewood—Pinewood Ice & Produce Co. incptd.; capital \$20,000; D. L. Tindal, Prest.; T. B. Mimms, V.-P.; D. R. Lide, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Fort Worth—Ballard-Martin Electric Ice Co.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Land Developments.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Graceland Cemetery; M. C. Hollis, H. I. Holderness, both Pine Bluff; Allen Kennedy, Fort Smith; develop land for cemetery; \$20,000; fence, grade; install gates; W. W. Morris, Contr., Chicago.

Fla., Miami—Alton Beach Realty Co.: plans developments reported to cost several million dollars; construction to include: 2½ mi. bulkhead; 3,000,000 yds. of fill; building Flagler memorial; 6 mi. boulevard and 9 mi. bridal path; dairy; 2 mi. bulkhead on ocean front; city for colored employees at Miami Beach; hotel; office building; etc.

S. C., Anderson—Glucks Mills; improve mill village; install water and electric-light systems; pave streets; \$75,000.

N. C., Boardman—Trio Land Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; John G. Thompson, R. I. Walton, F. A. Dodge.

N. C., Mount Airy—Rosedale Orchard Co. (lately noted incptd., capital \$100,000) organized; Tom E. Walker, Prest.; Howard Gardner, Secy.; both Greensboro, N. C.; W. Z. Godbey, Mgr., Mount Airy; develop 250 acres for fruit orchard; now has 6000 apple and 3000 peach trees; build 5 or more water tanks, probably of lumber, interlined with galvanized tin; capacity 500 gals. each; supply water for spraying; gravity flow; 3000 ft.

1-in. galvanized pipe. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

N. C., Wilmington.—Herbert Blumenthal; develop estate; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Wilmington.—City; develop Pembroke-Jones Memorial Park; A. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Anderson.—Equinox Mills; improve mill village; install water and electric-light systems; pave streets; \$75,000.

Tex., Canadian.—Canadian Improvement Co., capital \$40,000, incptd.; J. W. Sanders, C. C. Shaller, G. L. Addison.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Dothan.—Dothan Band Mill Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Joe Leftwich, C. A. Brown, both Dexter, Ark.; establish sawmill.

Ga., Brooklet.—Buckeye Lumber Co., G. S. Patton, Prest. and Sales Mgr., Savannah, Ga.; estn 10,000,000 ft. pine timber; operate mill. (See Savannah, Ga.)

Ga., Savannah.—Buckeye Lumber Co. organized; capital \$500,000; merger of G. S. Patton Lumber Co. and Buckeye Lumber Co., Brooklet, Ga.; G. S. Patton, Prest. and Sales Mgr.; E. C. Rogers, V.-P.; A. E. Snider, Treas.; Fred L. Domnick, Secy.; erect \$50,000 plant; planing and re-milling mill; assembling depot; has 5-acre site; mfrs. high-grade floorings, etc.

Ky., Lexington.—Smith-Haggard Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$60,000; R. Benton, C. L. Hanks; erect mill; install equipment.

Ky., Louisville.—Mutual Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; Robert W. Cole, Z. D. and C. T. Basler.

Ky., Winchester.—Red Oak Coal & Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$200,000; W. J. and R. L. McLemore, H. J. Kiser.

La., Sulphur.—Powell Lumber Co.; rebuild burned mill.

Md., Baltimore.—James Lumber Co., 921 Aliceanna St.; erect planing mill.

Miss., Bay St. Louis.—Bayou LaCroix Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; George C. Firsching, J. H. and Thomas Haas.

Miss., Noxapater.—G. W. Luke Lumber Co., G. W. Luke, Prest.-Mgr.; erect \$10,000 plant; ordinary construction; open bids May 1; install mchly.; daily capacity 60,000 ft. yellow pine. Lately noted to have burned plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Fan; Pulleys and Shaft; Planing Machine.)

N. C., Burlington.—Midway Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; I. P. and M. G. Parker, G. Larson.

N. C., Highlands.—W. M. Cleveland Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; W. M. Cleveland, R. R. Rankin.

N. C., Charlotte.—Charlotte Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$50,000; A. Collons, M. D. Branion, R. R. Rankin.

N. C., Poplar-Roan Lumber Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; F. J. Hazel, Kingsport, Tenn.; J. C. Greer, Forbes, N. C.

N. C., Shelby.—Plains Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; C. C. Blanton, S. B. and K. S. Tanner.

N. C., Woodrow.—Dolliver Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$150,000; P. H. Broylehill, C. H. Hopkins, both Lenoir, N. C.; Delos Dolliver, Westminster, Md.

S. C., Greenville.—Blue Ridge Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; Carl H. Talley, Prest.; O. M. Howard, V.-P.; Carl W. Garrison, Treas.; B. B. Smith, Secy.

Tex., Elmo.—J. R. Hall Lumber Co. incptd.;

capital \$12,000; J. R. Hall, A. H. Ables, Earl Wheeler.

Tex., Woodville.—Reid Lumber Co. (lately noted incptd., capital \$20,000) organized; S. H. Reid, Prest.; S. H. Reid, Jr., V.-P. and Secy-Treas.; D. L. Williams, Mgr.: has building; install mchly.; daily output 30,000 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Sawmill.)

Va., Berryville.—Hyde County Land & Lumber Co., H. C. Warden, Prest.; increased capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

Va., Marion.—Grayson County Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; B. S. Charlton, Prest.; J. Z. Thomas, Secy.

Va., Pulaski.—Cheves Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; George R. Cheves, Prest.; Frank E. Stone, Secy.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ga., Atlanta.—Metallic Caskets.—Atlanta Metallic Casket Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; N. P. Cannon, C. R. Fox, Cannon Young.

Md., Baltimore.—Enameling and Stamping. National Enameling & Stamping Co., Race and Ostend Sts.; erect 3-story-and-basement plant addition.

Mo., St. Louis.—Metal Beds.—American Bed Co., 1820 Park Ave.; erect 2-story 75x130-ft. brick building; Nolte & Nauman, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—Automobile Signs.—Meek & Bradley Mfg. Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; E. C. Meek, H. Bradley, Edgar Mabley.

W. Va., Nitro.—Sheet Metal.—Virginia Sheet Metal Co. organized; C. F. Bowers, T. C. Rutherford; both Charleston, W. Va.; establish sheet-metal plant.

Mining.

Ark., Batesville.—Manganese.—National Manganese & Ore Co., H. A. Mansfield, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., Indianapolis, Ind.; develop manganese tract; install \$100,000 hydro-electric plant.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Fluorspar.—Keystone Fluorspar Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; Rodman Meacham, B. D. Hill, James Breathitt, Jr.

Ky., Mexico.—Fluorspar.—Keystone Fluorspar Co., Hopkinsville, Ky. organized; Rodman Measham, Prest.; A. A. Northen, V.-P.; B. D. Hill Secy.-Treas.; develop 30 acres; daily output 15 tons. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$100,000.)

La., Lafayette.—Rock Products.—Rock Products Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; R. F. Voorhies, Prest.; M. Y. Moore, V.-P.; J. S. Voorhies, Secy.-Treas.

Mo., St. Louis.—Iron.—Midco-Carter Co.; leased tract; construct ore-washing plant.

Mo., Williamsburg.—Iron.—Midco Iron Co.; leased tract; construct ore-washing plant.

Okl., Tulsa.—Sand.—Producers' Sand Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. H. Ross, L. G. Norris, both Tulsa; W. J. Allen, Wier, Kan.

Tex., Beaumont.—Rock Asphalt.—Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co.; increased capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

W. Va., Moundsville.—Sand.—Moundsville Sand Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; E. D. Adams, E. K. Day, C. N. Carothers; all Wheeling, W. Va.

Miscellaneous Construction.

D. C., Washington.—Heating Systems.—District Comms., Room 509 District Bldg.; install heating systems in Engine-House No. 22 and Truckhouse No. 11, Georgia Ave.; bids until May 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating System.)

Fla., Miami.—Bulkheads.—Alton Beach Realty Co.; construct 2½ and 2 mi. bulkhead; pump 3,000,000 yds. fill.

Ga., Savannah.—Coaling Dock.—Taggart Con. Co.; construct coaling dock; 750-ft. river frontage; 600 ft. deep and 65 ft. high; accommodate 2 steamers; bunkering capacity 1200 tons per hour; electrically operated; Steel Products Co., Contr. (Lately noted leased site with river frontage of 650 ft.)

La., New Orleans.—Wharf.—Dock Board, W. O. Hudson, Prest.; construct wharf between Press and Louisa St. landings; 1800-ft. landing and shedroom; pave roadway from Mandeville St. shed to Louisa St. shed; widen Press St. landing 50 ft.; contemplated.

N. C., Wilmington.—Monument.—Chamber of Commerce, Jas. H. Cowan, Secy.; plans to build monument; memorial to soldiers of great war. (See Machinery Wanted—Monument Builders.)

S. C. St. Matthews.—Swimming Pool.—Bank Bros.; construct 30x70-ft. swimming pool; concrete walls, sand bottom; \$1000; D. H. Banks, Contr. Engr.

Tex., Austin.—Heating Plant.—State Board of Control; install heating system in State Insane Asylum; bids until May 10; C. H. Page & Bro., Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating System.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Bulkhead.—Craford Place Corp., 432 High Place; construct 250 timber bulkheads; invite bids.

W. Va., St. Albans.—Tunnels.—Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Chief Engr., Richmond, Va.; construct 2 tunnels from St. Albans to Ferrell, W. Va.; Boxley Bros. Co., Contr., Orange, Va., and Huntington, W. Va.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ark., Little Rock.—Construction.—Cloninger Construction Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; B. A. Cloninger, R. B. Oliver, Bob Massey.

Fla., Tampa.—Steamship Line.—Tampa-Sarasota Transportation Co., 107 Water St., organized; Frank Mirabella, Gen. Mgr., Tampa; Archie Davis, Sarasota, Fla.; operate steamship line between Tampa and Sarasota.

Ky., Louisville.—Lithographing.—Kentucky Lithographing Co., Edwin S. Keller, Prest.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Engineering.—American Engineering Development Co. incptd.; capital \$200,000; Lee E. Ranck, F. S. and E. E. Lewis.

Md., Baltimore.—Seeds.—John J. Buffington & Co., 7 W. Lombard St.; acquired Gottschalk Bldg., 118 Light St.; remodel for seed warehouse; install cleaning and testing mchly.

Md., Pocomoke City.—Potato Curing.—Peninsula Produce Exchange of Maryland, W. C. Cullen, Mgr.; erect 39-ft. 10-in. by 100-ft. 10-in. by 9½-ft. potato-drying house; concrete basement; frame construction; probably install conveyor system; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Archt.; construction by owner. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Easton.—Fire Equipment.—Town, Jas. B. Clark, Clerk; install motor fire engine; vote May 3 on \$12,000 bonds.

Miss., Jackson.—Potato Curing.—Farmers' Potato Curing Corp. organized; Fred Lynch, Mgr.

N. C., Aberdeen.—Electrical.—Sand Hills Electric Service Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; T. J. and Harris Fletcher, both West End, N. C.; W. H. Minford, Southern Pines, N. C.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Mineral Water.—Electrozene Water Co. incptd.; capital \$30,000; J. E. Offutt, Eugene Whittington, J. C. Luitwieler.

N. C., Goldsboro.—Publishing.—Goldsboro

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Evening News incptd.; R. E. Powell, Mgr.; Editor, Washington, D. C.

N. C., Raleigh—Publishing.—Everywoman's Magazine incptd.; capital \$50,000; Nina H. Covington, D. H. Winslow, Mary Latta.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Laundry.—West End Wet Wash Laundry incptd.; capital \$25,000; C. W. Hallowell, C. W. Wallace, C. A. Sillings.

N. C., Wilmington—Printing.—Neighborhood News incptd.; capital \$25,000; G. B. Wilson, W. O. Page, S. P. Hanes.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Laundry, etc.—West End Wet Wash Laundry; lately noted organized; C. W. Hallowell, Prest-Treas.; C. W. Wallace, V.-P.; C. A. Sillings, Mgr., all care Hotel Dean; erect 80x60-ft. concrete-block building; install \$7000 mech., including equipment for laundering, cleaning, pressing, feather renovating, rug and carpet cleaning. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Machinery; Cleaning Equipment; Belting, etc.; Engine; Boiler; Tanks.)

S. C., Clio—Potato Curing.—Clio Yam Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; Lafar Lipscomb, Prest-Mgr.; G. G. Humphrey, Secy.; W. F. Cross, Treas.; erect 30x60-ft. storehouse; ordinary construction; \$10,000; capacity 10,000 bu.

Okl., Shawnee—Fire Equipment.—City; improvements to fire dept. buildings and equipment; \$120,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Florence—Potato Curing.—Planters' Produce & Storage Co. organized; capital \$50,000; T. Benton Young, Prest.; Clyde G. Brown, Secy.; erect potato-curing and storage-house.

S. C., Greenville—Construction.—Neal-Pack Co. incptd.; capital \$15,000; J. D. Neal, Prest.; G. A. Neal, V.-P.; W. M. Pack, Secy.-Treas.

S. C., Lake City—Potato Curing.—Planters' Produce & Storage Co., T. Benton Young, Prest., Florence, S. C.; erect potato-curing and storage-house.

S. C., Timmonsville—Potato Curing.—Planters' Produce & Storage Co., T. Benton Young, Prest., Florence, S. C.; erect potato-curing and storage-house.

Tenn., Knoxville—Laundry.—Fort Sanders Hospital; erect laundry and power-house building; reinforced concrete and brick construction; asbestos slate roof; fireproof; Manley & Young, Archts.

Tenn., Memphis—Vapor Baths.—Sanitary Hot Salt Vapor Bath Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; Harry J. Millett, Sam B. Anderson, John Rieyman.

Tex., Dallas—Engraving.—A. Zeece Engraving Co.; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Tex., Dallas—Publishing.—Texas Publishing Co.; increased capital from \$6000 to \$20,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Publishing.—Press Publishing Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; J. Garland Crawford, Hugh Jamieson, O. F. Haley.

Tex., Fort Worth—Dairy.—Milk Producing Co. incptd.; capital \$30,000; W. E. Boswell, R. L. Pou, J. W. Wray.

Tex., Fort Worth—Cleaning and Dyeing.—Star Cleaning & Dyeing Co. incptd.; capital \$15,000; W. B. King, Jr., W. C. Crow, Joe B. Hogsett.

Tex., Houston—Flowers.—Houston Floral Co. incptd.; capital \$35,000; Paul M., F. R. and L. M. Carroll.

Tex., Paris—Publishing.—North Texas Publishing Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; Guy S. Caldwell, Harry T. Warner, Arthur Caddell.

Tex., Woodville—Construction.—Peacock Construction Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; O. C. and Oswald Peacock, F. B. Durham.

Tex., Woodville—Livestock.—Sylvan Duroc Farm incptd.; capital \$50,000; E. A. Dismuke, R. A. Cruse, E. W. Tubb.

Va., Blackwood—Transfer.—Pardee-Horton Transfer Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; C. J. Croveling, Prest.; L. H. Horndon, Secy.; automobile transfer.

Va., Norfolk—Towing.—Wood Towing Corp. chartered; capital \$200,000; Joseph F. Wood, Prest.; Jerry W. Easter, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Engineering and Construction.—Dwight P. Robinson & Co. incptd.; Charles M. Watson, Prest., New York; Wirt P. Marks, Jr., Secy., Richmond.

W. Va., Huntington—Engineering.—Huntington Engineering Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; T. J. Bartley, J. T. Morris, C. E. Mills.

W. Va., Huntington—Gas and Electrical Supplies.—Winner Gas Stove Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; H. C. Daniels, J. T. Masterson, Dwight Sullivan.

W. Va., Morgantown—Electrical.—National Electric Service Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; John R. Campbell, Morgantown; Daniel A. Maurer, Walter E. Watkins; both Fairmont, W. Va.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Peanuts.—Standard Peanut Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; P. C. Jack, Prest.; Chas. D. Quick, Secy.-Treas.

Ala., Birmingham—Carbonic Acid Gas.—Standard Carbonic Co., Cincinnati, O.; erect \$50,000 fireproof factory building; contract let; mfre. carbonic acid gas from coke.

Ala., Seminole.—O. K. Naval Stores Co. incorporated; capital \$100,000; W. D. Owens.

Ark., El Dorado—Ice Cream.—Southern Ice Cream Co., W. J. Sinclair, Mgr.; has \$6000 building; install \$10,000 mech., including ice cream and cold-storage equipment; daily capacity 400 gals. ice cream. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Pieron—Sulphuric Acid.—Everly M. Davis Chemical Corp., Alexander W. Phillips, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., New York; establish plant to mfre. sulphuric acid; consider mfre. of other chemicals.

Ark., Texarkana—Drugs.—Walsh-Lumpkin Drug Co. incptd.; capital \$37,500; W. B. Walsh, O. O. Lumpkin, J. W. Velvin.

Fla., Aven Park—Bottling, etc.—Avon Park Products Co. incptd.; establish plant; install bottling mech.; plans mfre. citrus fruit by-products, marmalade, etc.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Cleanser.—Robert Hancock, Roy S. Hanna, A. F. Bartlett; establish plant to mfre. cleansing powder.

Fla., St. Augustine—Tooth Powder.—E. A. Welters Tooth Powder Co.; increase capital from \$5000 to \$100,000.

Fla., Tampa—Cigars.—Demmi Bros.; erect \$8000 cigar factory addition; 3-story 150x36-ft. brick building; install mech.

Ga., Atlanta—Soap.—Gee-Go Wonder Soap Co.; establish additional factory.

Ga., Griffin—Medicine.—Livingston Medicine Co. incptd.; capital \$300,000; Jno. W. and N. E. Livingston.

Ga., Valdosta—Wood Distillates.—Moses, Pope & Trainer, Inc., Consit. Engrs., 366 Fifth Ave., New York; have clients considering establishing wood distilling plant; no decision. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Louisville—Paper Boxes.—Lamkin Paper Box Co. incptd.; capital \$20,000; L. O. and Luella Lamkin, Peter J. Finer.

La., Alexandria—Beverages.—Purity Beverage Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; A. L. Bordelon, Prest., Alexandria; Harry W. Traver, Secy.-Treas., Pineville, La.

La., De Quincy—Turpentine.—Acme Prod-

ucts Co. organized; capital \$1,000,000; W. B. Gilligan, C. B. Fox, A. Vizard; all New Orleans; leased 16,000-acre site; purchased 19,000-acre site; establish plant; annual capacity 30,000 round bbls. rosin and 10,000 bbls. turpentine and pine oil.

La., Lake Charles—Wall Blocks, etc.—Builders' Product Co., Saml. Cummings, Prest., 732 Union St.; install equipment to mfre. tile roofing and partition wall blocks, from sawdust and chemical composition. (See Machinery Wanted—Special Equipment.)

La., Monroe—Soldering Compound.—Santary Soldering Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; Jas. F. Fream, Prest.; F. A. Vlanks, Secy.-Treas.; mfre. sanitary soldering compound.

Md., Baltimore—Sugar Refinery.—American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall St., New York; erect \$6,000,000 buildings for \$8,000,000 sugar refinery; 14 structures; 1-story 130x110-ft. boiler-house; reinforced concrete on wood piles; bulkhead for coal storage; all construction to be fireproof; 15-acre plant site on Patapsco River; Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Gen. Contr., 147 Milk St.; Chas. T. Main, Engr., 201 Devonshire St.; both Boston, Mass. (Lately noted to build \$8,000,000 refinery, building contract to Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., etc.)

Miss Laurel—Naval Stores.—Continental Turpentine & Rosin Co., F. W. Kressman, Representative, New Orleans, La.; establish \$150,000 plant; mfre. naval stores from pine stumps and waste pine.

N. C., Burlington—Tobacco.—Burlington Prize House incptd.; capital \$100,000; J. N. Warren.

N. C., Clinton—Bottling.—Clinton Bottling Co. incptd.; capital \$20,000; J. R. Bass.

N. C., Charlotte—Chero-Cola.—Mecklenburg Chero-Cola Bottling Co., 10 N. Church St.; erect 2-story 72x60-ft. building; reinforced concrete; ordered \$50,000 mech.; daily output 1500 to 2000 cases; W. M. Mahone, Contr. for building; Willard C. Northup, Archt., Winston-Salem, N. C.

N. C., Hickory—Paper Boxes.—C. W. Ballenger, Tryon, N. C.; erect 100x50-ft. building; install mech. to mfre. paper boxes.

N. C., Lenoir—Clothing.—Moore-Corpening Clothing Mfg. Co. organized; L. E. Corpening, Prest.; Geo. E. Moore, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; lease building; mfre. clothing; hunting suits a specialty. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$100,000.)

Okl., Chickasha—Ice-cream.—Chickasha Ice-Cream Co., Arthur Marshall, Prest., Ada, Okla.; O. W. Walden, Mgr., Chickasha; rent building; purchased ice-cream mech. and compressor; daily capacity 500 gals. ice-cream; erect 60x50-ft. fireproof building; bids until Sept. 1.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Bakery.—Butter-Krust Bakery, 108 E. 8th St.; erect 1-story 50x50-ft. addition; P. H. Anthony, Archt., 1109 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Keeney, Gen. Contr., 302 Oklahoman Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Tulsa—Ink.—Gem City Ink Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; R. F. McCook, G. W. Jackson, Leona Cook.

Okl., Tulsa—Ink.—Gem City Ink Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; G. W. Jackson, Leona Cook.

S. C., Greenville—Underwear.—Nuckasee Mfg. Co.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$260,000.

S. C., Lexington—Monuments.—Taylor Marble & Granite Works organized; C. E.

May 6, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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Taylor, Prest., Secy. and Mgr.; A. F. Taylor, V.P.; erect 30x50-ft. building; iron walls; composition roofing; install mchly. (See Machinery Wanted—Tools.)

S. C., Timmonsville—Tobacco.—American Tobacco Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York; erect tobacco factory.

S. C., Timmonsville — Tobacco. — Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.; erect tobacco Co.; erect tobacco factory.

S. C., Timmonsville — Tobacco. — John E. Hughes & Co.; erect tobacco factory.

S. C., Timmonsville — Tobacco. — Wilson Tobacco Co.; erect tobacco factory.

Tenn., Memphis—Snuff.—American Snuff Co., Exchange Bldg.; erect \$150,000 factory addition; 4 stories; 112x78 ft.; reinforced concrete; brick and stone facing; install packing facilities; shower baths; hospital on third floor; C. O. Pfeil, Archt.; Jas. Alexander Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Austin—Laboratory.—Austin X-Ray & Chemical Laboratory, capital \$10,000, incptd.; Drs. Z. T. Scott, Robt. W. Shipp, J. W. McLaughlin.

Tex., Dallas—Saddlery.—Tenison Bros. Saddlery Co. purchased 100x100-ft. \$140,000 building it occupies; construct 4 additional stories and equip to increase mfg.

Tex., Eastland—Ice Cream.—Eastland Ice Cream Co. incptd.; capital \$20,000; G. L. and A. W. Jones, T. A. Bendy.

Tex., Fort Worth—Oxygen.—Burkett Oxygen Co.; increased capital from \$229,000 to \$300,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Hair Tonic.—Baker's Best Hair Tonic Co., capital \$25,000, incptd.; J. A. Baker, S. D. Shannon, J. S. Greines.

Tex., San Antonio.—Boicourt-Lopez Co. incorporated; capital \$5000; I. M. Boicourt, J. M. Lopez, Yale Hocks.

Tex., Waco—Shoes.—Daniel Williams Shoe Co. organized; capital \$200,000; H. L. Williams, Prest.; J. F. Daniels, V.-P. and Mgr.; has building, 27,500 sq. ft. floor space; ordered mchly.; daily capacity 600 prs. children's shoes. (Lately noted incptd.)

Va., Appomattox—Tobacco.—Tobacco Factory Co., A. R. Harwood, Secy.; erect 3-story 100x40-ft. tobacco factory; reinforced concrete and brick; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.; Archt., invites bids.

Va., Norfolk—Syrup.—Chesapeake Syrup & Refining Co. chartered; capital \$300,000; J. R. Council, Prest.; J. B. Brinkley, Jr., Secy.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco.—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis; build \$350,000 tobacco factory and warehouse; Francisco & Jacobus, Archts., 511 Fifth Ave., New York and Chicago; H. K. Ferguson Co., Contr., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond—Paints, etc.—Richmond Specialties Co. incptd.; capital \$15,000; W. A. Williams, Jr., Prest.; W. C. Hill, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Syrup.—Circle A Corp. of America chartered; capital, 193,000 shares stock, no par value; F. J. Wilson, Prest., Des Moines, Ia.; Whitting C. Faulkner, Secy., Richmond.

Va., Charleston—Chemicals.—Alvalta Chemical Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; T. A. Timberlake, S. Harris, A. Larsons.

Va., Charleston—Awnings.—Hughes Awning Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; F. W. Hughes, Michael Cohen, Ike Dolinsky.

Va., Inwood—Gloves.—Mussulman Cannings & Glove Co., Biglerville, Pa.; erect \$150,000 plant for glove mfr. and apple cannery; 516x67-ft. brick building with stone foundation. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Nitro—Dyes, etc.—Nitro Products Co., J. B. Pitcher, Prest., Saginaw, Mich.; establish plant to mfr. analine dyes, artificial horse-hair, etc.; purchased 21 buildings, including pulp-houses, laboratories and storage tanks, denitrating plant, etc.

Motor Cors., Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ark., Springdale—Garage.—Maxwell Automobile Co. and Wilson Bros.; occupy \$25,000 salesroom and garage to be erected by Vernon Brooks; contract let.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Garage.—Alex. Rowell and C. K. Carruthers; erect brick garage; \$18,000; E. C. Royce, Contr.; Mitchell Selligman, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta—Tubes.—Victory Rubber Mfg. Co.; erect 100x100-ft. factory building; mill construction; install rubber mchly.; daily capacity 5000 sealtype tubes.

Ga., Augusta—Garage.—Jacob Phinizy; erect 1-story 74x112-ft. garage; brick; composition roof; \$24,000; Wm. F. Bowe, Jr., Contr.; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Augusta—Motors.—Thomas Motor Co. incptd.; capital \$5000; R. R. Thomas, H. W. Shaw.

Ga., Augusta—Motors.—Augusta Motor Sales Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; John S. Lee, E. E. Roseborough.

Ga., Augusta—Automobiles.—Beman-Bogle Motor Co. incptd.; Edward W. Beman, Hal Beman, J. W. Bogle.

Ga., Macon—Service Station.—J. L. Johns; remodel building for service and sales station.

Ky., Central City—Tires.—J. & G. Tire Co. organized; S. J. Glash, Prest.; A. E. Jennings, V.P.; T. Scott Mayes, Secy.; J. R. Mayes, Treas. (See Machinery Wanted—Tire Materials; Steel.)

Ky., Louisville—Motorcycle Manufacturing.—American Motorcycle Manufacturing Co. incptd.; capital \$200,000; Edmund B. Hatcher, Willard G. Johnson, Otto Seelbach.

Ky., Newport—Garage.—Standard Automobile Garage incptd.; capital \$5000; Fred W. Betz, Bernard E. Peizer, Ignatius A. Miller.

Ky., Owensesboro—Tires.—Central Tire Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; H. H. Smith, D. W. Kendell, J. N. Snyder.

Md., Cumberland—Garage.—Scott Kelso; erect 3-story 50x120-ft. garage; brick; Geo. F. Sansbury, Archt.

Md., Frederick—Tractors.—Auto Motive Tractor Corp.; enlarge factory; double floor space; increase output.

Md., Hagerstown—Garage.—Irvin R. Middlekauf, Carfoss Pike; erect 1-story 80x80-ft. garage; construction by owner.

Miss., Clarksdale—Automobiles.—Standard Automobile Co.; occupy first floor of 3-story brick building to be erected by Mr. Hopson.

Miss., Cleveland—Automobiles.—Cleveland Motor Sales Co. incptd.; capital \$25,000; G. Y. Crawford, B. H. Hardee, R. R. Hall.

Miss., Greenville—Truck Manufacturing.—Menges Motors Co. organized; B. B. Payne, Prest.; A. C. Menges, V.-P. Mgr.; J. E. Foster, Secy.; L. A. Bell, Treas.; remodel and equip buildings on 16½-acre site; install \$25,000 machinery; monthly output 100 trucks; J. Rice Scott, Archt.; A. C. Menges and A. M. Kottkusch, Construction Engrs. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$1,000,000.)

Mo., Clayton—Garage.—A. J. Kerth, 402 Bonhomme St.; erect 1-story and basement 62x140-ft. garage; Geo. Moeller, Contr., 3520 Itasca

Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Leonhard Haeger, Archt., 3844 Utah Place, St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Motors.—Waddell-O'Brien Motor Co.; erect 4-story 100x115-ft. building.

Mo., Kansas City—Motor Sales.—Killarney Realty Co., 417 Rialto Bldg.; erect 100x132-ft. building; \$50,000; construction by owner; Wilkinson & Crans, Archts., 500 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—J. J. Flaherty, 3655 Finch Ave.; erect 1-story 45x106-ft. garage; Theo. Ratz, Contr., 917 Pine St.; W. P. McMahon, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Schlueter Mfg. Co., W. H. Schlueter, Prest.; erect 1-story 50x62-ft. garage; brick; reinforced concrete; C. A. Welch Construction Co., Contr., Central Natl. Bank Bldg.; C. F. May, Archt., Merchants Laclede Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Enid—Motors.—Shepherd Motor Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; R. A. Shepherd, W. R. Calhoun, Clyde Pulse.

Okl., Mangum—Garage.—New Rutter Automobile Show & Sales Bldg., Mr. Rutter; erect 40x50-ft. garage; brick; fireproof.

Okl., Tulsa—Tires.—Racine Tire Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; A. L. Severin, Claude L. Severin, C. M. Greenman; all Oklahoma City.

S. C., Fort Mills—Automobiles.—Bailes Motor Co. incptd.; capital \$10,000; J. J. Bailes, Prest.; J. E. Smith, Secy-Treas.

Tenn., Arkland—Garage.—Johnson Bros.; rebuild burned garage; loss \$4500 to \$5000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Trucks.—Steward Motor Truck Co. incptd.; capital \$20,000; W. H. Luck, I. R. Ibach, G. W. Helms.

Tex., Fort Worth—Filling Station.—Automobile Service Station, Joe M. Collins, Prest.; erect filling station; stucco; \$750 to \$8000; Charles F. Allen, Archt.

Tex., Fort Worth—Motors.—Thomas-Peace Motor Co. incptd.; capital \$150,000; J. J. Thomas, C. O. Pease, H. P. Smith.

Tex., Houston—Automobiles.—Armot Auto-Mobile Agency; erect 3-story 100x152-ft. building; 48,000 sq. ft. floor space; reinforced concrete with brick facing; \$175,000.

Tex., Laredo—Motors.—National Motor Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; Leopoldo Villegas, A. G. Ferros, F. Vaello Puig.

Va., Bristol—Automobiles.—Shelby Automobile Co., 7th St.; erect reinforced concrete building.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Reliance Electric Co., 771 Granby St.; erect 2-story 40x104-ft. garage; Nichols & Lindeman, Contrs., Seaboard Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond—Tires.—Jefferson Tire & Rubber Co. chartered; capital \$1,000,000; D. A. Little, Prest.; R. C. Slayton, Secy.; J. W. Hart, all Cleveland, O.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—Goodyear Rubber Co.; occupy 2-story-and-basement 66x140-ft. garage to be erected by Bryan Bros.; fireproof structure; \$100,000; John T. Wilson Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond—Automobiles.—Monte Stone incptd.; capital \$100,000; Monte Stone, Prest.; Archer G. Jones, Secy.; M. S. Rackett.

Va., Richmond—Motors.—Baughan Motor Sales Co. incptd.; capital \$49,000; M. H. Baughman, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington—Cord Tires.—Eric Cord Tire Sales Co., 2655 1st Ave., incptd.; W. W. Stender, L. L. Stender, H. L. Broh.

Railway Shops, Terminals,
Roundhouses, Etc.

La., Homer—Louisiana & Northwestern R. R., S. C. Stafford, Engr.; rebuild burned shops; loss \$50,000.

the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if

Tex., Walnut Springs.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; rebuild burned machine shops; building contract let.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Jerry W. Gwin, Prest.; construct 10 mi. concrete, asphalt or brick roads; \$180,000 available; bids opened; S. R. Batson, Engr., 406 Jefferson County Bank Bldg. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Augusta.—Woodruff County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 18, J. W. Hill, Commr.; construct 8½ mi. gravel road; \$150,000 available; J. A. Burt, Contr., Gunnison, Miss.; E. E. Mashburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Benton.—Saline County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, G. H. McCleight, Secy.; construct 6½ mi. State Highway; gravel; \$55,000 available; J. P. Kerby, Contr., Little Rock; Bird & Kiel, Engrs., Little Rock. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Clarendon.—Monroe County Commrs., Richland Township Road Improvement Dist., John Davis, Commr.; construct 9 mi. gravel road, 16 ft. wide; \$200,000; J. A. Burt, Contr., Gunnison, Miss.; E. E. Mashburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Conway.—Faulkner County Commrs., E. W. Robbins; construct 60 mi. road; asphaltic macadam; \$900,000 available; bids opened May 5; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Jefferson County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 22, J. M. Barrett, Commr.; construct 15 mi. road; gravel; \$103,000; W. P. McGeorge, Contr.; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Eustis.—City, I. N. Kennedy, Mayor; construct 9-ft. concrete paving on Mary St.; will invite bids; invite bids for sidewalks on Orange Ave.; Phillip Prioleau, City Eng.

Ark., Mena.—Commrs. Mena Street Improvement Dist. No. 1, W. E. Watkins; construct 10,960 sq. yds. sheet asphalt paving; 3115 lin. ft. concrete gutter; 12,200 sq. yds. scarifying present macadam base; bids until May 5; Southwestern Engineering Co., Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Miami.—Dade County Commrs.; construct hard-surfaced highways; vote May 17 on \$350,000 bonds.

Fla., Miami-Alton Beach Realty Co.; build 6 mi. boulevard.

Fla., Plant City.—Board of Public Works, Jasper Evers, Clk.; construct 45,000 sq. yds. street pavement; 40,000 lin. ft. curbing; repressed brick, asphalt block, concrete and sheet asphalt; granite and concrete curbing; bids until May 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Tampa.—City; Commrs. Public Works, Allen Thomas, Clk.; construct 5600 sq. ft. sheet cement sidewalks; \$1600 available; Holmes & Binkley, Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Columbus.—City, J. L. Couch, Mayor; pave streets; brick; \$500,000 available; Campbell Contracting Co., Contr. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

Ga., Sylvester.—City; pave 14 blocks street; voted \$120,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Trenton.—Dade County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, I. H. Wheeler, Chrmn.; construct 12.24 mi. top-soil surfaced roads; Projects Nos. 31 and 65; bridges; bids until May 25. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Waycross.—Ware County Bond Comsn., C. C. Thomas, Secy.; construct 7,064 mi. paved road, 16 ft. wide, on Dixie Highway; 66,848.2 sq. yds. permanent paving; 8349 lbs. reinforcing steel in culverts; bids until May 27; changed date from Feb. 20; E. V. Camp, Project Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Christian County Road Engr., F. L. Hamby, Engr.; construct 1½ mi. Crofton-Fruit Hill road; culverts; bids until May 4. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ky., Owensboro.—City, Jno. C. Calhoon, Mayor; improve streets; 48,000 sq. yds. bluminous concrete surface on old macadam and gravel foundation; Andrews Asphalt Paving Co., Contr., Hamilton, O.; E. B. Shifley, Engr., Owensboro. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

La., Arcadia.—Bienville Parish Police Jury, J. S. Williams, Secy.; improve roads; 1,241,000 cu. yds. earthwork; 407 acres clearing; bids until May 31. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Aberdeen.—Construction Officer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, W. T. Howe, Capt. Q. M. C.; construct 7400 ft. concrete road to Michaelsville, 10 ft. wide; 300x30-ft. concrete platform; bids until May 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Upper Marlboro.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 1 mi. State highway between Laurel and Ashton; 15 ft. wide; concrete; Prince Georges County, Contract P-10; \$32,650; Ward & O'Connell, Contrs., 407 Law Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Belzoni.—Humphreys County Supervisors; improve roads; contemplates \$200,000 bonds.

Miss., Poplarville.—Pearl River County Supervs., H. K. Rouse, Clerk; improve roads; gravel; bridges and culverts; bids opened May 5; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Vicksburg.—Warren County Highway Comsn., Geo. Williamson, Secy.; improve roads; 82,000 sq. yds. resurfacing; 2000 cu. yds. grading and ditching; 3000 lin. ft. concrete gutters; bids opened May 4; Robt. F. Corneil, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Boonville.—Cooper County Commrs., R. D. Pealer, Clk.; construct roads; Projects Nos. 24 and 27; \$190,742.61; bids until May 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Independence.—Jackson County Commissioners; grade and drain 1½ mi. 83d St.; \$35,572; Charles Gidinsky, Contr.

N. C., Bakersville.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; construct 5 mi. State Highway in Mitchell County; bids until May 4.

N. C., Greensboro.—Guilford County Commissioners, W. C. Rucker, Commr.; construct roads; plans vote June 28 on \$2,000,000 bonds.

N. C., Marion.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; construct 6 mi. State Highway in McDowell County; bids until May 4.

N. C., Morganton.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; construct 8 mi. State Highway in Burke and McDowell Counties; bids opened May 4.

N. C., Westerwood.—City Commrs.; construct 9500 sq. yds. paving; \$25,000; Robt. G. Lassiter, Contr., Greensboro, N. C.

Ola., Oklahoma City.—Oklahoma County Commrs.; construct roads; voted \$750,000 bonds; Federal aid \$750,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ola., Stillwater.—Payne County Commrs.; construct roads; contemplate bonds.

N. C., Sylva.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; construct 5 mi. State Highway in Jackson County; bids until May 4.

N. C., Taylorsville.—Alamance County Commrs., B. M. Rogers, Clk., Graham, N. C.; construct roads; \$200,000 bonds; roads in Graham Township; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Waynesville.—Waynesville Township Road Commrs., F. C. Welch, Secy.-Treas.; grade 14,000 cu. yds. road; culverts, etc.; rejected bids; construction by township; purchased equipment; J. W. Seaver, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ola., Sallisaw.—City; pave 14 blocks; asphalt. Address The Mayor.

Ola., Stroud.—City, J. A. Hadley, Mayor; construct 5 blocks brick pavement; \$75,000 available; bids until May 10; Johnson & Benham, Engrs., Kansas City, Mo. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

S. C., Abbeville.—City, J. Moore Mars, Mayor; pave streets; voted \$90,000 bonds. (Previously noted contemplating bonds.)

S. C., Anderson.—Gluck Mills; pave streets; install water-works, etc.; \$75,000.

S. C., Anderson.—Equinox Mills; pave streets; install water-works, etc.; \$75,000.

S. C., Bishopville.—Town, W. S. James, Clk.; improve streets; \$55,000 bonds.

S. C., Dillon.—City; pave 8000 sq. yds. Main St.; concrete; \$25,000; General Road & Drainage Construction Co., Contr., Columbia, S. C.

S. C., Manning.—Clarendon County Highway Commrs., W. C. Davis, Clk.; improve roads; \$40,000 bonds.

Tenn., Memphis.—Tennessee Dept. Highways, Nashville, Tenn.; construct 11½ mi. State Highway No. 12 in Lauderdale County; asphalt; Murphy Sparkman Co., Contr., Martin, Tenn.; W. P. Moore, Ch. Engr., Nashville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Ripley.—Tennessee Dept. Highways, Nashville, Tenn.; construct 7½-mi. roadway; State Highway No. 12 in Shelby County; sheet asphalt; Mid-Continent Construction Co., Contractor, Nashville, Tenn.; W. P. Moore, Ch. Engr., Nashville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Texarkana.—City, Mayor Nicholas; pave Hazel, Pine, Wood, Olive and other Sts.; \$600,000; Otto Yenglin, City Engr.

Tex., Austin.—Travis County Commrs., Road Dist. No. 6; surface and gravel roads; vote May 22 on \$50,000 bonds.

Tex., Beeville.—Bee County Commrs., T. M. Cox, Judge; hard surface 22 mi. State Highway No. 9; \$400,000 available; invite new bids; rejected previous bids; A. C. Pan-coast, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction; Plows.)

Tex., Conroe.—Montgomery County Commissioners; construct roads; voted \$1,500,000 bonds.

Tex., El Paso.—City, Chas. Davis, Mayor; construct pavement on Hueco St.; bids opened.

Tex., Galveston.—Galveston County Commissioners; defeated \$350,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Mexia.—Limestone County Commrs., J. E. Bradley, Judge; grade 46 mi. road; dirt; \$390,000 available; Cook & Arrington, Contrs., Crockett, Tex.; Fred P. Holt, Engr., Mexia, Tex. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green County Commissioners; construct road on State Highway No. 9; State and Federal-aid \$236,000; J. E. Beavers, Engr.

Tex., Wharton.—Wharton County, W. G. Davis, Judge; construct 12.3 mi. State Highway No. 3; 32,079 cu. yds. excavation; 35,695 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until May 14; D. E. Beavers, Engr.

May 6, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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King, Eng. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Big Stone Gap.—City, W. J. Horsley, Mayor; receive \$35,000 from county road bond issue and contemplates additional \$125,000 bonds to construct 2-mi. concrete road and water-works dam at head of intake. (See Va., Wise.)

Va., Wise.—Wise County Commsr., Richmond Magisterial Dist.; voted \$300,000 bonds to improve roads; city of Big Stone Gap will receive \$35,000 of these bonds and contemplates additional \$125,000 issue to construct 2-mi. concrete road and water-works dam at head of intake; W. J. Horsley, Mayor.

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Commsr., Jackson Smith, Clk.; grade and drain 4.6 mi. road between Eccles and Surveyor; bids until May 10; H. R. Anderson, Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Marion County Commissioners; construct roads in Winfield Dist.; voted \$118,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

W. Va., Madison.—Boone County Commsr.; construct 5 mi. road from Seth to Racine; \$61,000; G. E. McComas & Sons, Contrs.

W. Va., New Martinsville.—Wetzel County Commsr., Sylvester Myers, Clk.; construct 1.25 mi. New Martinsville-Wileyville Rd., 16-ft. concrete cement pavement; bids until June 1; G. W. Comstock, County Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Sewer Construction.

Ala., Montgomery.—City, W. A. Gunter, Jr., Mayor; construct sanitary and storm sewers; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ark., Jerome.—Jerome Hardwood Co.; install sewer and water systems.

Ark., Bentonville.—City; install sewer and water systems; \$90,000 bonds; L. D. Mars, Sanitary Engr.

Ark., Springdale.—City, J. S. Ewalt, Mayor; construct sewer and water systems; voted \$180,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Stone Mountain.—Town; construct sewers; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address Town Clk.

La., Minden.—City; improve sewer system; vote May 6 on \$120,000 bonds; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (Lately noted to vote \$115,000 bonds.)

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—City; construct sewage-disposal plant. Address The Mayor.

N. C., St. Pauls.—Town, J. C. Lentz, Mayor; construct sewers and sewage-disposal plant; lay water mains; 33,000 ft. 6 to 12-in. vitrified-pipe sewers, including disposal plant; bids until May 20; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers, etc.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Cobb-Noble Co., Wachovia Bank Bldg.; construct sewer and water systems; 1750 ft. 8-in. vitrified pipe sewers; bids opened; Spinks & Edwards, Engrs.

Okla., Shawnee.—City; extend sewer system; \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted to vote on bonds.)

Tex., Palacios.—Palacios Sewer Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. W. Sartwell, J. E. Wolf, D. R. Ruthven.

Tex., San Antonio.—City Comsn.; construct \$56,362.10 sewer additions; sanitary sewers in West End Dist.; \$38,078.80; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr.; storm sewers in Elmira St.; lay 24-in. mains; \$12,211; Elder Construction Co., Contr.; storm sewer in Rivas St.; lay 30-in. main; \$6372.30; J. L. Black, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Coeburn.—Town; construct sanitary sewer and water systems; \$100,000; Roberts

Engineering Co., Engr., 325 The Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Va., Potomac.—Town, J. W. Varney, Mayor; construct sanitary sewers; L. M. Johnston, lowest bidder at \$52,500; David J. Howell & Sons, Engrs., Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted bids until Apr. 27.)

Shipbuilding Plants.

Md., Crisfield—Wooden Ships.—Crisfield Shipbuilding Co.; rebuild portion of plant damaged by fire; \$45,000.

Telephone Systems.

Ala., Thomaston.—Thomaston Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$12,500; M. A. Burklow.

Ky., Mooresville.—Justrite Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; E. H. Selman, J. B. Warren, T. A. Mills.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Bell Telephone Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$3000.

Okla., Sweetwater.—Mulberry Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$500; U. A. Albin, W. A. McCord, W. C. Albin.

Tex., Goldthwaite.—Rural Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; John W. Roberts, J. C. Street, N. A. Beyley.

Textile Mills.

Ala., Birmingham—Tosiery.—W. M. Franklin; erect \$200,000 hosiery mill; purchased mchly.

Ga., Cartersville—Knit Underwear.—Pyramid Mills inceptd.; capital \$60,000; B. H. McGinnis, Jos. S. Calhoun, P. C. Flemister; erect 200x60-ft. main building with 47x40-ft. ell; mill construction; bids until May 5; dyeing, drying, knitting and finishing mchly; ordered; daily output 100 doz. boys' union suits; A. Cook, Archt.-Constr. Engr.

Ga., Clarksville—Cotton Products.—Habersham Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Erwin, Prest.; interested in erection \$500,000 cotton mill.

Ga., Dalton—Hosiery.—Dalton Hosiery Mills; erect addition; increase knitting machines from 120 to 140; install 25 loopers, 2 sewing machines. (Lately noted increased capital.)

Ga., Forsyth—Hosiery.—Forsyth Hosiery Mill inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. T. Fleming, Prest.; B. U. Rumble and V. B. Hooks, V-Ps.; B. O. Chapman, Treas.; establish hosiery mill; has building; purchased mchly.

Ga., Moreland—Hosiery.—Moreland Hosiery Mills inceptd.; capital \$50,000; E. M. and E. N. Camp, D. C. Owen. (E. M. Camp, D. C. Owen, etc., lately noted to build mill.)

Ky., Louisville—Textile Products.—Kentucky Textile Products Co. inceptd.; Stanley B. Mayer, Roy B. Hansbrough, both Louisville; Donald Gottwald, Defiance, Ohio.

N. C., High Point—Hosiery.—Guilford Hosiery Mills inceptd.; capital \$125,000; T. E. and E. T. Kearns, A. M. Rankin.

N. C., Lexington—Mercerized Hosiery.—Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mill Co. organized; capital \$100,000; Holland E. Shoaf, Prest.; Irvin L. Sink, Secy.-Treas.; leased building; erect 1-story 60x34-ft. additional building for dyehouse; also 2-story 30x18-ft. addition; mchly. ordered. (Lately noted inceptd.)

N. C., Lincoln—Cotton Products.—Love Cotton Mills inceptd.; capital \$500,000; Robt. A. Edgar and J. Frank Love.

S. C., Clifton—Sheetings.—Clifton Mfg. Co.; increase capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

S. C., Cowpens—Table Covers.—Daniel Morgan Mills organized; capital \$81,000; J. M. Archer, Prest.-Treas.; W. M. Stewart, Secy.; both Charlotte, N. C.; has 2-story 75x75-ft. building; install 30 Jacquard looms; \$40,000.

mchly.; 50 H. P. electric motor; daily output 500 table covers.

S. C., Gaffney—Cotton Products.—Daniel Morgan Mills inceptd.; capital \$78,000; J. M. Archer, C. W. Allison, Thos. B. Butler; purchased building; install mchly. to weave towels, doilies, etc.

S. C., Gaffney—Cotton Products.—Daniel Morgan Mills inceptd.; capital \$78,000; J. M. Archer, C. W. Allison, Thos. B. Butler.

S. C., Glendale—Sheetings.—D. E. Converse Co.; increase capital to \$1,000,000.

N. C., Salisbury—Cotton Products.—Nancy Cotton Mills inceptd.; capital \$500,000; J. C. Lawson, Chas. McCanless, W. T. Bundy.

Tex., San Antonio—Osnaburgs.—J. C. Chapman, E. A. DuBose, Harry H. Rogers, 312 Central Trust Bldg.; establish \$500,000 plant, including mill village of 40 houses, commissary, water and lighting systems; erect 418x58-ft. main mill building; two 100x60-ft. warehouses; each frame and hollow tile walls, brick veneered; total cost \$100,000; install 2500 spindles, sixty 60-in. looms; mfre. coarse wide osnaburgs and ducks; Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta, Ga.; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr., San Antonio; purchase electric power from Public Service Corp. of San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Va., Petersburg—Cotton Cloth.—Matoaca & Pocohontas Cotton Mills; add 500 looms; contract let.

Water-Works.

Ala., Montgomery.—City, W. A. Gunter, Jr., Mayor; improve and extend water-works; voted \$150,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ark., Bentonville.—City; install water and sewer systems; \$90,000 bonds; L. D. Mars, Sanitary Engr.

Ark., Jerome.—Jerome Hardwood Co.; install water and sewer systems.

Ark., Paragould.—City; improve and enlarge plant; construct mains; \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Springdale.—City, J. S. Ewalt, Mayor; construct water and sewer systems; voted \$180,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Winter Garden.—Town, S. C. Carmack, Mayor; build water-works; has 80x52-ft. powerhouse; awarded contracts for electrical mchly., pumping equipment, engines, 75,000-gal tank, etc.; \$127,000; Ladd & Giles, Gen. Contr., Winter Garden; W. A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Transmission Supplies.)

Ga., Soperton.—City; vote May 23 on \$10,000 bonds to improve water-works and install electric-light plant; additional to \$25,000 bonds previously voted; erect 50,000-gal. air-pressure tank; purchased engine for light and water plants.

Ga., Stone Mountain.—Town; voted \$27,000 bonds to construct water-works. Address Town Clerk.

Miss., Jonestown.—Town, B. K. Smith, Mayor; extend water-works; cast-iron pipe; \$20,000; C. P. Shelby, Engr. (Lately noted in-viting bids.)

N. C., Asheville.—City; build intake and settling basins at Bee Tree; \$19,224; R. C. Stevens, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Gastonia.—City, S. G. Fry, Clk.; construct and enlarge water, electric-light and power systems; construct concrete filters to replace wooden filters; erect 500,000-gal. capacity stand pipe. (Lately noted voted \$285,000 bonds.)

N. C., St. Pauls.—Town, J. C. Lentz, Mayor; lay water mains; construct sewers and sewage-disposal plant; 24,000 ft. 4 to 8-in. cast-iron water mains; tank and tower, etc.; bids until

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

May 26; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Mains Construction.)

N. C., Winston-Salem. — Cobb-Noble Co., Wachovia Bank Bldg.; construct water and sewer systems; 2200 ft. 6-in. cast-iron pipe; 450 ft. 2-in. galvanized pipe; hydrants, valves, etc.; bids opened; Spinks & Edwards, Engrs.

Okla., Carnegie.—City; construct water-works; \$24,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Pawhuska.—City; construct 450x35-ft. reinforced concrete dam; shale foundation; intake system; supply water to city; total cost \$75,000; Ambursen Construction Co., Engr.-Constructor, 61 Broadway, New York; probably manage through branch office at 706 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Buckley, City Engr. and Commr. Streets and Public Property.

Okla., Shawnee. — City; improve water-works; install filtration plant; \$220,000. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Cisco.—City; construct earth or concrete reservoir dam; earth dam: 470,000 cu. yds. earth and rock filling and 21,000 cu. yds. concrete core wall; concrete dam: 100,000 cu. yds. concrete; bids until May 20; Henry Exall Elrod Co., 220 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Reservoir Dam.)

Va., Big Stone Gap.—City, W. J. Horsley, Mayor; contemplates bond issue to construct water-works dam at head of intake. (See Road and Street Construction—Va., Wise.)

Va., Coeburn.—Town; construct water and sanitary-sewer systems; \$100,000; Roberts Engineering Co., Engr., 325 The Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Woodworking Plants.

Ala., Birmingham—Ready-cut Houses.—Malsonette Co. organized; J. P. Mudd, Prest., 2101 N. 18th St.; erect 60x100-ft. shop, 2 warehouses and office; ordinary mill construction; \$15,000; built by owner; daily output 1 ready-cut house.

Ark., Bolding—Staves, etc.—Union Stave & Heading Co., Arkadelphia, Ark. (Lately noted Incpd.) organized; H. W. Anderson, Prest.-Mgr.; J. F. Smith, V.-P.; Gus Carr, Secy.; install heading bolter and heading saw rig; weekly capacity 3 cars bucked and sawn staves and headings. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Fla., Apopka—Boxes.—Consumers' Lumber & Veneer Co., A. C. Starbird, Prest.; rebuild burned plant; mchly. purchased; electric power.

Fla., Elkton—Barrels.—Elkton Barrel Co.; rebuild burned plant.

Ga., Thomaston—Car Decking, etc.—Upson Lumber & Mfg. Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; A. E. Robertson, Secy.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.; mfrs. roofers, dressed boards, etc.; later mfrs. peach crates, coffins, caskets, boxes, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine.)

Ky., Harrodsburg—Baseball Bats, etc.—James T. Cooke; acquired timber tract; develop; mfrs. baseball bats, tobacco sticks.

Ky., Louisville—Furniture Panels.—Mengel Box Co., C. C. Mengel, Prest.; extend plant; erect 1-story building; remodel warehouse into factory; install 12 drykilns; mfrs. furniture panels.

Ky., Louisville—Furniture.—O. K. Furniture Co. Incpd.; capital \$7500; Mose and E. B. Bass, Dave Wasbutsky.

Md., Baltimore—Furniture.—Reliable Furniture Mfg. Co., 303 President St.; erect 27x262-ft. plant addition.

N. C., High Point—Veneer.—Carolina Veneer Co. Incpd.; capital \$125,000; C. J. Cummins, C. E. Cummins, C. E. Hayworth.

N. C., High Point—Filing Cabinets, etc.—

Ejecto-O-File Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$100,000; mfrs. filing cabinets.

N. C., Mebane—Spokes and Handles.—Crawford Spoke & Handle Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; W. S. and J. F. Crawford, T. C. Mebane.

Tenn., Memphis—Handles.—Hartwell Bros., Chicago Heights, Ill.; Patrick McCrystal in charge; erect four 40x60-ft. buildings and 40x60-ft. drykiln; brick and concrete construction; fireproof; 50x60-ft. power-house; \$200,000; daily output 1000 handles; W. L. Fergus, Archt., Chicago; E. J. Pearson, Contr., Memphis; Memphis office, McCall Bldg.

W. Va., Hinton—Furniture.—Lowe Furniture Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; C. L. Barnette, J. M. Mannix, C. A. Hill.

Va., Bristol—Boxes.—D. W. Wagner; erect box plant.

Fire Damage.

Ark., Hartford—Bolam Hotel; Jack Belt Bldg.; loss \$15,000.

Ark., Tulot.—Coon Hunting & Fishing Club's building, 1 mi. from Tulot; Harry H. Litty, Secy.-Treas.; loss \$16,000.

Fla., Elkton.—Elkton Barrel Co.'s plant.

Ga., Perry.—Dr. R. L. Cater's residence; loss \$10,000.

Ga., Thomasville.—C. E. Hay's residence.

Ga., Butler.—McCants Bros.' store.

Ky., Irvine.—J. A. Wallace's 4 buildings; loss \$20,000.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Odd Fellows' Bldg.; A. C. Carter, T. L. Dingus, Chas. M. Oppenheimer & Son, W. H. Howard's buildings; W. M. Bunting barber shop; Masonic Hall; post-office; J. C. Hopkins' office building; Modern Drug Co.'s store; loss \$100,000.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Bell Telephone Co.'s plant; loss \$3000.

La., Homer.—Louisiana & Southwestern R. R.'s shops; loss \$50,000; S. C. Stafford, Engr.

Md., Crisfield.—Crisfield Shipbuilding Co.'s plant; \$45,000.

N. C., High Point.—Ejecto-O-File Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.

N. C., Kannapolis.—H. A. Holthouser's store.

N. C., Troy.—T. N. Harris' residence and outbuildings.

La., Sulphur.—Powell Lumber Co.'s mill.

Mo., Macon.—Theodore Reich's garage; loss \$200,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Gravois Foundry & Mfg. Co.'s plant; loss \$80,000.

Okla., Dilworth.—American Lumber Co.'s yards; Edison Hotel and 15 commercial buildings; loss \$200,000.

S. C., Camden.—G. A. Guignard's dairy barn; loss \$20,000.

Tenn., Arkland.—Johnson Bros.' garage; loss \$4500 to \$5000.

Tex., Dallas.—Young Men's Christian Association's building; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Laredo.—Laredo Bridge Co.'s bridge; loss \$200,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—Ordnance Department Warehouse at Camp Travis; Maj.-Gen. Jas. C. Harbord, Commander.

Tex., Texline.—Van Noy Co.'s hotel; also pumping station and water tanks. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Temple.—Temple Cotton Oil Mill's hull house; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Temple.—Central Texas Compress Co.'s plant.

Va., Lynchburg.—R. W. Callahan's residence; loss \$10,000.

Va., Orange.—Orange Hardware Co.'s building.

Va., Portsmouth.—T. O. Williams' market on South St.; loss \$30,000.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Central Opera House, owned by Walter J. Lambert; loss \$25,000.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Geo. N. Sarven; erect \$30,000 apartment-house; 3 stories.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—W. F. Lewis; erect \$40,000 apartment building; 2 stories; 24 apartments; W. S. Shull, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta.—A. Cohen; erect 3-story brick apartment-house; 9 suites; \$50,000.

Mo., Springfield.—W. T. Kennedy; erect \$35,000 building; ground floor for battery station; upper floor, apartments; Foley & Véorhees, Archts.

Tenn., Greeneville.—Fred Rosenblatt; erect 4-family apartment-house; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; construction by day labor.

N. C., Charlotte.—Hyman Pearlstine; remodel Planters' Hotel for apartments; 30 suites; \$100,000.

Va., Norfolk.—William Seems; erect 2-family flat; \$11,000.

Va., Norfolk.—S. J. Ullman and E. E. Emanuel; erect \$30,000 duplex apartment-houses; 2 stories; 28x64 ft.; tapestry brick; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Flatiron Bldg.

Association and Fraternal.

Ark., Little Rock.—Trustees Scottish Rite Bodies, C. E. Rosenbaum, Prest.; erect Masonic Temple; 300x140 ft.

Ky., Lancaster.—Masonic Temple Assn.; erect picture theater, store and lodge building; \$50,000; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn.

La., Shreveport.—Young Men's Christian Association; considering \$350,000 building.

Mo., Springfield.—Vincil Chapter No. 110; erect Masonic temple; \$40,000; 2 stories and basement; 50x120 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Heckenlively & Mark, Architects, Landers Bldg.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Masonic Temple Assn.; J. H. Arrington, Secy.; erect \$70,000 building; 4 stories. Address Frank P. Gates, Archt.

Miss., Meridian.—Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Irvin M. Moody, Potentate; plans to erect building.

Mo., Springfield.—Salvation Army, Capt. D. W. Moss in charge; erect 3-story brick building.

N. C., Asheville.—Order of Odd Fellows; erect \$35,000 building, Broadway; 3 stories and basement.

S. C., Greenville.—Salvation Army, Capt. Graves; erect number of cottages for children.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Labor Temple, David G. Hinckley, Mgr.; expend \$75,000 for glass-inlosed roof garden and 3-story addition for assembly hall; receiving bids.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Masonic Association of West Virginia, Judge L. E. Travener, 17 Citizens' Bank Bldg.; reported to erect \$250,000 building; 2 stories and basement; concrete and stone; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple, Charleston, receiving bids.

Bank and Office.

Fla., Miami.—Matthew McBride, Gary, Ind.; reported to erect 6-story bank and office building; concrete; beam and plaster construction; fireproof; plate-glass windows on 2 sides; 7 stores on ground floor; \$50,000; Guy L. Severance, Archt.; construction under supervision of M. J. Roughan, both Chicago.

Ga., Atlanta.—Adolph Samuels; erect 6-story film exchange on Walton St.; also 12-story office building on Marietta St.; lower floor for film exchange.

Ky., Danville.—Boyle Bank & Trust Co.; remodel building; D. X. Murphy & Bro., Archts., Louisville.

Ky., Louisville.—Standard Oil Co., 5th and Bloom Sts.; erect \$25,000 addition to office building; brick and stone.

Md., Baltimore.—Martin Wagner Co., Pier 2, Pratt St.; erect 2-story fireproof office building at Wagner's Point, East Brooklyn; 33x103 ft.; \$17,500.

Md., Baltimore.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Albert N. Smith, V.P.; alterations to building; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.

Md., Glyndon.—Glyndon Bank, Albert N. Smith, Prest.; erect \$10,000 to \$15,000 building; brick; hollow fireproof tile; slate roof; tile and wood floors; interior tile; electric lights; hot-water heat; vault lights; bids opened about May 1. Address Building Com., Glyndon Bank. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Merkle Machinery Co.; erect \$10,000 office building; 2 stories and basement; 23x75 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; Burns & McDonnell, Constl. Engineers, 400 Interstate Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Cass Avenue Bank, J. F. Hellrung, Prest.; alter and erect addition to building; \$20,000; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.

N. C., Mount Airy.—Bank of Mount Airy, W. J. Byerly, Prest.; erect \$50,000 building; 25x92 ft.; 3 stories; granite; reinforced concrete floors and roof; steam heat; electric lights; marble on first floor; marble counters; vaults.

Okl., Enid.—American National Bank; reported to erect 8-story building.

Okl., Tulsa.—Constantin Refining Co.; erect 6-story office building.

Okl., Tulsa.—Roy B. Thompson and R. H. Hughes; erect 12-story and basement office building; 86x140 ft.; brick and terra-cotta; composition roof; Bass Knowlton Graham, Archt., Kennedy Bldg. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—Liberty National Bank of South Carolina, A. S. Manning, Prest.; remodel 3 adjoining buildings.

Tenn., Harriman.—First Manufacturers' Bank; erect building; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville.

Tex., Canadian.—Southwest National Bank, J. F. Johnson, Prest.; erect \$37,000 building; 30x90 ft.; concrete and brick; tar and gravel roof; concrete floors; vacuum steam heat; J. C. Berry & Co., Archts., Amarillo, Tex.; construction by owner, who may be addressed.

(See Machinery Wanted—Electric Lighting; Plumbing; Heating Plant.)

Tex., Giddings.—Citizens' Bank, W. A. Knox, Prest.; erect \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 26x80 ft.; Roy L. Thomas, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Va., Norfolk.—Brown Savings & Banking Co., E. G. Brown, Prest., Queen and Grant Sts.; erect 2-story building; 56x85 ft.; reinforced concrete; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Brookneal.—People's National Bank; erect building; 25x75 ft.; brick; construction begins May 1. Address J. E. Webb. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures; Safe; Vault, etc.)

Va., Richmond.—Davis Bros.; erect \$200,000 office building; concrete, brick and steel; Barrett roof; concrete and wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; 2 electric elevators; Carnal & Johnston, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; construction by owners.

W. Va., Belle.—Charleston Chemical Co., C. L. White, Mgr.; erect \$15,000 office building; 1½ stories; 26x44 ft.; frame; J. L. Montgomery, Archt., C. & R. Bldg., Charleston.

W. Va., Charleston.—Professional Building Co.; erect 5-story and basement office building; brick; stone trim; steel frame; flat slab floor and roof construction; Paul Eagan, Archt., Day & Night Bank Bldg.

Churches.

Fla., Eustis.—Baptist Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Frankfort.—First Presbyterian Church; remodel building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Buena Vista.—Baptist Church; erect building; J. C. Field, interested.

Ky., Versailles.—Methodist Church, Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Pastor; erect \$18,000 building; 1 story and basement; 37x66 ft.; stucco and brick; L. L. Oberwarth, Archt., 210 E. Main St., Frankfort.

La., Thibodaux.—Catholic Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Md., Baltimore.—Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church; erect \$75,000 church and parsonage; main building, 45x114 ft., with wing 24x24 ft.; parsonage 35x35 ft.; Port Deposit or Beaver Dam granite; slate roof; cement and hardwood floors; vapor or steam heat, \$4000; electric lights; hollow fireproof tile; interior tile; rolling partitions; metal doors; steel sash and trim; ready for estimates in 2 or 3 weeks. Address Ritcher-Lee Co., Archt., 6th and Court Sts., Reading, Pa.

Md., Baltimore.—Salem Lutheran Church, Rev. Walter Schmitt, Pastor, 214 E. Randall St.; erect Sunday-school building; 56x24x27 ft.; brick and concrete; slag roof; double floors of Virginia and Georgia pine; steam heat for 2 buildings; electric lights; bids opened May 3. Address Jno. Freund, Archt., 1307 St. Paul St., or The Pastor.

Miss., Belzoni.—First Methodist Church; erect \$75,000 building. Address The Pastor. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Bowman M. E. Church, Rev. A. H. Lints, Pastor; erect \$50,000 building; 2 stories; 40x120 ft.; brick; stone; fireproof; Maritz & Henderson, Archts., Chemical Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. James Evangelical Church, 1511 College Ave.; alter parsonage; brick; \$25,000; O. J. Boehmer, Archt., 3500 Palm St.

N. C., Albemarle.—First Presbyterian Church until May 25 to erect building; \$50,000; brick and stone; slate roof; fan furnace heat; electric lights; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; plans and specifications at office Mr. Milton.

N. C., Gastonia.—Main Street Methodist Church, J. H. Separk, Chmn.; bids until May 11 to erect Young People's Building; \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Okl., Pauls Valley.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. M. Hartman, Pastor; erect \$75,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone.

Okl., Pawhuska.—Christian Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Okl., Ponca City.—Methodist Church, Henry Buckner, Secy.; erect \$75,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 60x100 ft.; brick; concrete and stone; asbestos shingle roof; wood and cement floors; Butler & Saunders, Archts., 303 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Tulsa.—Trinity Episcopal Church, Alf G. Heggen, Chmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect church and parish-house; \$200,000.

S. C., Greer.—First Baptist Church, J. D. Lauford, Chmn. Building Comm.; erect building; \$100,000; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

S. C., Greer.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, Pastor; erect building; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

Tex., Cuero.—First Baptist Church, Rev. Donald B. Allen, Pastor; erect \$40,000 to \$50,000 building, lately noted; seat 500; fireproof. Address Jno. M. Moffitt. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Tex., Electra.—Christian Church; erect parsonage. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Electra.—First Baptist Church; erect \$60,000 to \$75,000 building; 104x90 ft.; brick; hardwood floors; Wm. F. Nicol Co., Archt., Dallas. Address J. S. Deaton, Box 1055, Electra. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Larue.—Baptist Church; rebuild church. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Marshall.—First Methodist Church; erect 3-story Sunday-school annex; 50x90 ft.; \$50,000 to \$60,000; also \$8000 to \$10,000 parsonage. Address The Pastor. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Winnboro.—Methodist Church; erect \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Monroe.—Methodist Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Monroe.—Baptist Church; plans to erect building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Norfolk.—Beth El Congregation, Isaac Fass, Chmn. Building Committee, Portsmouth; erect \$100,000 synagogue; Hertz & Robinson, Archts., 331 Madison Ave., New York.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Christ Episcopal Church; erect \$70,000 building; 36x100 ft.; stone and steel; Alex. B. Mahood, Archt. Address M. H. Marke, Chmn. Bldg. Comm. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Schamb Memorial Church, Rev. S. R. Sheriff, Pastor, 1505 Crescent Rd.; erect \$60,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 90x75 ft.; brick; stone trim; M. M. White, Archt., 512 Kanawha Bank & Trust Bldg., receiving bids.

W. Va., Princeton.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. L. W. Irwin, Pastor; erect \$30,000 building; 2 stories; 73x72 ft.; stone and terra-cotta; Flournoy & Flournoy, Archts., 734 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

City and County.

Ga., Cordele—City Hall.—City, Max E. Land, Mayor; is not considering \$40,000 bond issue for city hall as lately reported.

Ga., Savannah—Comfort Stations.—City, J. W. Motte, Purchasing Officer; City Hall; receives bids until May 7 to construct 2 comfort stations on Bull St.; plans and

specifications at office Secy. Board of Purchase, City Hall.

La., Alexandria—Jail.—City Commrs.; erect 2-story reinforced concrete jail and court building; Duncan & Barron, Archts.

Md., Rising Sun—Town Hall.—Board of Town Commrs.; erect town hall and building for housing fire apparatus.

N. C., Gastonia—Home.—Wilson County Commrs., H. B. Lane, Chrmn.; bids until May 18 to erect brick building for County Home; plans and specifications obtainable at office Benton & Benton, Archts.; on file at Register of Deeds' office.

N. C., Goldsboro—Home.—County Commrs.; bids until May 30 for furnishing all material, labor and equipment to erect dormitory and tubercular infirmary building at County Home; plans from County Commrs., J. T. Leitner, Archt., Atlanta, Ga., or Clem N. Johnson, County Auditor, Goldsboro.

Okl., Cordele—City Hall.—City; erect city hall and community building; considering \$40,000 bond issue. Address The Mayor. (Lately incorrectly noted at Ga., Cordele.)

Okl., Hartshorne—City Hall.—City, Joe Merrill, Clk.; erect \$15,000 building; brick and stone.

Okl., Mangum—Convention Hall.—Board of City Commrs., Ruth Romine, Clerk.; erect convention hall; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Oklahoma City; bids opened May 3.

S. C., Greenville—Library.—Carnegie Library Comm., M. B. Prevost, Chrmn.; erect \$25,000 building; 25x75 ft.; 25 ft. high; afford space for 15,000 volumes; Beachman & Le Grand, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Edinburgh—Jail.—Hidalgo County, Geo. P. Brown, Judge; erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories; 32x120 ft.; brick; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., 824 Littlefield Bldg., Austin; construction by owner.

Tex., San Antonio—Fire Stations.—City; erect 4 fire stations; 2 stories; brick. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Courthouses.

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury; erect courthouse and jail; stone, terra-cotta and brick; 4 stories; E. F. Neild, Commercial Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La., and Sanguinet & Staats, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Archts. (Previously noted to have voted \$450,000 bonds.)

Okl., Duncan.—Stephen County, Ralph Talley, Clk.; erect courthouse and jail; brick; stone trim; composition roof; fireproof; steam heat; 4 stories and part basement; 70x84 ft.; \$150,000; Jewel Hicks, Archt., 19½ Main St., Oklahoma City; Manhattan Constr. Co., Contr., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dalhart.—Dallam County Commrs.; erect courthouse; 3 stories and basement; 74x90 ft.; Mann & Gerow, Archts., Hutchinson, Kan.; H. A. Noble, Struct. Engr., 411 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Eberhart Construction Co., Contr., Salina, Kan., at \$180,000; plumbing and heating to Salina Plumbing & Heating Co., at \$19,000. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

D. C., Washington.—B. H. Gruver, Union Trust Bldg.; erect eight 2-story residences; 10x46 ft.; \$40,000; brick work, Bayne & Bros., 24 16th St. N. E.; construction and plans by owner.

Fla., Palm Beach.—Henry Seligman, New York City; reported to erect \$50,000 dwelling.

Ga., Americus.—Chamber of Commerce, C. S. Glover, Prest.; interested in organization of \$100,000 company to erect dwellings.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Md., Brooklyn.—Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., Geo. A. Whiting, Prest., 1214 Continental Bldg., Baltimore; erect number of dwellings for employees; 2 stories; 6 rooms and bath; brick; tile roof; suggestions, plans, specifications and bids invited. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Md., Rockville.—Norman Bouic; erect \$11,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories and basement; frame; Claughton West, Archt., Homer Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Mo., Kansas City.—Mrs. W. A. Smith; erect \$50,000 residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—Chas. Taylor; erect \$11,500 residence; 2 stories and basement; 24x37 ft.; brick veneer; shingle roof; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 512 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—A. E. Russell Land Co., 1306 Commerce Bldg.; erect 3 residences; 1 story and basement; 31x42 ft.; shingle roof; \$15,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—Chandler, Block & Morley Realty Co., Sheildley Bldg.; erect 6 residences; 1 story and basement; 23x30 ft.; frame; shingle roof; \$24,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—D. M. Bozzell, 21st and McGee Sts.; erect 6 residences; 2 stories and basement; 31x36 ft.; \$84,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Nichols, 911 Commerce Bldg.; erect 4 residences; 2 stories and basement; 24x26 ft.; frame; shingle roofing; \$16,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Dr. F. E. Woodruff; erect \$4,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories and basement; 40x56 ft.; brick and stone; James P. Jamieson, Archt., Security Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Dr. Wm. T. Burleigh; erect \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; 29x36 ft.; brick; E. Lantz, Archt., Post-Dispatch Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—F. E. Schwentler; erect \$10,000 residence; 2½ stories and basement; 26x36 ft.; brick; E. Preisler, Archt., 706 Chestnut St.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. T. McMahon; erect \$12,000 residence; 2½ stories; 31x32 ft.; brick; W. P. Mahon, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.

Mo., Vandalia.—John Lee Coontz; erect \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; 32x44 ft.; brick and stucco; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Paul, Mo.

N. C., Morganton.—Morganton Housing Corporation, Rev. F. A. Bower, Chrmn.; erect number of 4-room dwellings.

Okl., Ada.—Sutherland Lumber Co.; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 33x40 ft.; frame; shingle roof; Aurelius Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 First Natl. Bank, Oklahoma City.

Okl., Fort Cobb.—Otto Wray; erect \$10,000 dwelling; 40x46 ft.; stucco; shingle roof; oak floors; furnace heat; Delco lighting, \$600; cement sidewalks; Aurelius Swanson, Archt., Oklahoma City. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Pauls Valley.—W. C. Van Hooser; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 60x60 ft.; brick and stone; J. H. Leedy, Archt., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Florence.—W. V. Parrott; erect number of dwellings.

S. C., Greenville.—C. H. Speights; erect \$25,000 residence; 41x41 ft.; brick veneer; 2 stories; concrete foundation; tile roof; S. D. Trowbridge, Archt., Atlanta, Ga.

Tenn., Memphis.—L. E. Moody; erect 2 brick residences; \$25,000 each.

Tex., Bonham.—Board of Trade; organized company with \$25,000 capital to erect dwellings.

Tex., Dallas.—Bossier Coke; erect \$18,000 residence, 5803 Gaston Ave.; 9 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Housing Co., Chas. A. Myers, Mgr.; erect number of dwellings on Cole homestead tract.

Tex., El Paso.—F. L. O'Brien; erect four 2-story brick dwellings; \$36,000.

Tex., El Paso.—H. P. Hadfield; erect 5 bungalows, Alexander St.; brick; \$30,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Brown Harwood; erect brick-veneer residence; \$15,000.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Texas Co.; plans to erect 100 dwellings for employees.

Va., Norfolk.—B. F. Mitchell, Seaboard Bldg.; preparing plans for 11 dwellings; \$60,000; 2 stories; 32x45 ft.

Va., Richmond.—Laburnum Corp.; erect 2-story frame dwelling; \$10,000.

Va., Richmond.—H. M. Fick; erect \$10,000 residence, Colonial Ave.; brick.

Va., Warrenton.—R. R. Barrett; erect \$50,000 residence, garage and servants' quarters; 2 stories, attic and cellar; 80x40 ft.; stone; Waddy B. Wood, Archt., 816 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Evansdale Corp., R. O. Wirt, Mgr.; plans to erect 25 dwellings.

Government and State.

La., West Monroe—Postoffice.—Lillian Collins, Postmistress; bids until May 10 to erect \$10,000 postoffice; brick.

Md., Aberdeen—Platform and Road.—Constructing Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground; bids until May 15 to construct concrete platform; 300x30 ft.; also concrete road 7400 ft.; plans and specifications from office Constructing Officer.

Ola., Tulsa—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; extend repair postoffice and courthouse; King Lumber Co., Contr., Charlottesville, Va. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Miami.—City Hospital Trustees, E. B. Douglas, Chrmn.; erect administration building, nurses' home and training school, isolated ward, office building; remodel present administration building into private wards; considering election on \$100,000 bonds.

Fla., Palm Beach.—Delphine Dodge Hospital; erect \$50,000 building.

Ga., Albany.—Jno. Burke; erect Dutch colonial residence; S R Fetner, Archt., West Brook Bldg.

Ga., Plain.—M. M. Jenning; erect Dutch colonial residence; S. R. Fetner, Archt., Westbrook Bldg., Albany, Ga.

Ky., Lexington.—S. D. Mitchell, R. R. 2; remodel residence; brick; \$12,000; L. L. Oberwarth, Archt., 210 E. Main St., Frankfort.

Ky., Louisville.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until May 26 to install toilet-room in Marine Hospital; copies of drawing and specifications from office of Custodian, Louisville, and office Supervising Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Plumbing.)

Md., Baltimore.—Dr. C. S. Wallerstein; erect building for consultation and operating-rooms; 25x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick; tin roof; wood floors; contractors estimating. Address Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., 611 American Bldg.

Miss., Vicksburg.—J. M. Fried, J. A. Lamb and others; erect 4 dwellings; brick; cypress siding; asphalt shingle roofs; \$4250 to \$4750 each. Address M. F. Fried or H. C. Gotthelf, Chero-Cola Co.

N. C., Durham.—Mr. Mason; erect \$15,000

May 6, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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residence; 2 stories; brick; Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., 710 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. C., Durham.—Watts Hospital, Geo. W. Watts, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; erect \$125,000 to \$150,000 addition, including private ward and home for employees; fireproof; 2½ stories and basement; 44x124 ft.; tile roof; terra-cotta; plaster block; terrazzo floors; Kendall, Taylor & Co., Archts., 93 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Robinson Construction Co., Carrollton and Lafayette Aves., Baltimore, Md., estimating. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Tile; Sheet-Metal Work; Water-proofing; Metal Doors; Kalomein Doors; Painting; Plumbing; Electrical Work; Gas-piping.)

N. C., Franklin.—Cowee Mountain School, H. B. Allen, Prest.; erect \$120,000 sanitarium; 1 and 2 stories; Mrs. H. B. Allen, Archt.; also construct hydro-electric plant, dam, etc.

N. C., Statesville.—C. H. Turner, Chrmn. Committee to organize \$50,000 housing corporation.

Okla., Tulsa.—Adams & Walker; erect 4 dwellings and garages; \$34,000.

S. C., Florence.—Saunders Memorial Hospital inceptd.; \$50,000 capital; Drs. J. D. Smyser, N. W. and E. M. Hicks; erect building; stucco; 2 stories; 33 rooms.

S. C., Greenville.—Salvation Army; erect hospital; \$250,000 to \$350,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Fort Sanders Hospital; erect power-house and laundry; reinforced concrete and brick; asbestos slate roof; fire-proof; Manley & Young, Archts.

Tenn., Memphis.—Methodist Hospital, Leslie M. Stratton, Chrmn. Comm.; erect hospital.

Tex., Taylor.—Mrs. Rankin Kennedy; erect \$15,000 residence; 1½ stories; frame and stone; shingle roof; Roy L. Thomas, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Va., Chatham Hill.—Lewis H. Brosher, Secy. Smith, Lewis Co.; erect \$40,000 residence; 2 stories; 30x100 ft.; brick and stone; W. Duncan Lee, Archt., Travelers' Bldg., Richmond.

Va., Chatham Hill.—R. D. Adamson; erect \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; 42x54 ft.; hollow tile; W. Duncan Lee, Archt., Travelers' Bldg., Richmond.

Va., Richmond.—Muhleman & Kayhoe, 106 N. 9th St.; purchased block, and will erect number of dwellings; \$12,000 each; 25x37 ft.; frame; slate roof; oak floors; hot-water heat, \$750; hollow fireproof tile; Chas. L. Hofmann, Archt., 110 N. 7th St.; construction by owners. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Ben Bayer; erect \$25,000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 47x36 ft.; Natco tile stucco; Paul Eagan, Archt., Day & Night Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Elkins.—Sam T. Spears; erect 2-story and basement dwelling; 30x50 ft.; 1-story garage; 20x20 ft.; brick; stone trim; \$25,000; R. O. Newcomb, Archt., Day & Night Bank Bldg., Charleston.

W. Va., Huntington.—West Virginia Rail Mill, H. A. Zeller, Gen. Mgr.; erect hospital to replace burned structure.

W. Va., Princeton.—H. W. Stanley; remodel residence; \$15,000; Wysong, Tufts & Jones, Archts., Odd Fellows Bldg., Charleston.

W. Va., St. Albans.—Dr. Homer Wilson; expend \$15,000 to remodel and erect addition to residence; 2 stories and basement; 25x65 ft.; brick and stone; Paul Eagan, Archt., Day and Night Bank Bldg., Charleston.

W. Va., Wheeling.—North Wheeling Hospital; erect nurses' home; 30 or more rooms; recreation hall, etc.; 3 stories; also rebuild south wing; Fred F. Faris, Archt.

Hotels.

Fla., Haines City.—Haines City Hotel Co.; erect 50-room addition to hotel.

Fla., Sanford.—Lakefront Improvement Co., J. D. Hood, Prest.; erect 200-room hotel, several apartments, amusement pavilions, etc.; F. W. Trimble, Archt., Orlando, Fla.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Undertaking Establishment.—Wilhelm Undertaking Co., J. W. Wilhelm, Prest. erect building.

N. C., Chapel Hill.—University Hotel Co. chartered; \$250,000 capital; C. G. Wright, Greensboro; Jno. W. Umstead, Tarboro; W. S. Roberson, Chapel Hill; erect hotel.

N. C., Southern Pines.—Southland Hotel Co. inceptd.; \$50,000 capital; J. N. Powell, Mrs. Georgia A. Powell.

Okla., Bigheart.—Ausmus & Owens; erect \$30,000 hotel; 2 stories and basement; 50x120 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; steam heat; electric lights; maple floors; Geo. Winkler, Archt., Palace Bldg., Tulsa.

S. C., Florence.—Hotel Development Co. inceptd.; \$400,000 capital; J. M. Lynch, Chrmn., and J. W. Ivey, Secy. Board of Corporators; erect 150-room hotel; fireproof. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Edinburg.—Roy Klassner; erect \$65,000 hotel; 3 stories; 75x122 ft.; stucco or brick; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Tyler.—Albert Sledge, W. M. Roberts and E. P. McKenna; erect \$100,000 hotel; 131 ft. frontage; 94 rooms; fireproof; 5 stories and probably auditorium on roof to seat 500; 2 or 3 stories and barber shop on ground floor. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Welch.—J. J. Copehart, Keystone, W. Va.; erect \$30,000 hotel; 4 stories and basement; 36x48 ft.; brick; stone trim; wood floors; Wysong, Tufts & Jones, Archts., Odd Fellows' Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.; construction by owner.

Miscellaneous.

Ala., Gadsden—Chapel.—Woodliff Undertaking Co.; erect funeral chapel.

Ala., Montgomery—Chapel.—Leak-McCarty Co.; remodel and enlarge residence for funeral chapel; Okel & Cooper, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Lakeside Country Club, S. M. Brooks, Secy.; expend \$60,000 to construct dam, buildings and improve grounds, 17 mi. from Little Rock; Jno. P. Almand, Archt., Boyle Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Headquarters.—National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Chas. D. Walcott, Prest.; erect \$1,400,000 building in Potomac Park.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Clubhouse.—Paris Singer, New York City; reported to expend \$350,000 to improve Everglades Club; build 16 stores or shops, 2-story garage, 12 maisonettes, addition to main clubhouse to include cold-storage plant, etc.; dredge yacht basin.

La., New Orleans—Clubhouse.—Chess, Checkers and Whist Club; expend \$100,000 to rebuild Cosmopolitan Hotel for clubhouse.

Miss., Vicksburg—Fair.—Fair Assn.; erect buildings; M. F. Levy, Chrmn. Board of Trade Fair Committee.

Mo., Fulton—Memorial.—Memorial Comm., T. C. Harris, Prest.; will not erect memorial building as lately noted, but will erect memorial bridge and park.

N. C., West Durham—Restaurant.—Irwin Cotton Mills; erect \$20,000 restaurant and cafeteria; brick and stone; Milburn Heister & Co., Archts., 710 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ark., Osceola.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., J. C. Jonah, Ch. Engr., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; erect passenger station; 1 story; 120x36 ft.; brick; R. C. Stephens, Archt., care owner. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dublin.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; erect \$16,000 depot; 1 story; 178x28 ft.; frame; A. L. Sparks, Archt., care owner. (Lately noted.)

Schools.

Ark., Conway.—Central Baptist College; erect \$120,000 dormitory; 45x200 ft.; 64 rooms; fireproof; concrete and brick; tile roof; composition roof; steam heat; 1-ton electric elevator, \$1000; bids opened June 1. Address D. S. Campbell. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Montgomery.—City, W. A. Gunther, Jr., Mayor; voted \$1,450,000 for schools, waterworks, sewers and public buildings. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Cotton Plant.—Board of Public Instruction, C. C. Hunnicutt, Supt.; erect junior-senior high school.

Ark., De Valls Bluff.—Board of Education, O. Sparks, Secy.; erect \$50,000 high school; brick; 1 story; concrete and wood floors; furnace; rolling partitions; wire glass; ventilators; bids until May 10; plans and specifications at office Jas. H. Bliss, Archt., Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Hope.—Board of Education; erect \$25,000 brick school; Witt, Seibert & Co., Archts., Texarkana.

Ark., Lunsford.—Board of Education, R. R. Holland, Secy.; erect 2-story brick school; bids until May 12; plans and specifications at office Jas. H. Bliss, Archt., Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

Ark., Stonewall.—Board of Education; erect \$30,000 school; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; Tonini & Bramble, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City.

D. C., Washington.—District of Columbia, Oliver P. Newman, L. Brownlow, Comms., District Bldg.; erect \$135,000 school, Monroe and Newton Sts.; 2 stories and basement; brick, steel and stone; Snowdon Ashford, Municipal Archt., District Bldg.; Hornblower & Marshall, Consil. Archts., Wilkins Bldg.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Board of Public Instruction, J. W. Sherrill, Secy.; erect \$100,000 high school; 100x100 ft.; 2 stories; brick; F. J. Kennard, Archt., Tampa; contract probably let June 7. Address Mr. Sherrill. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Fulton County Board of Education; erect school near Federal prison.

Ga., Cuthbert.—Andrew College; erect \$60,000 annex; accommodate 200 girls.

Ga., Dublin.—City votes June 3 on bonds to complete grammar school; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Augusta. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Duluth.—Board of Education; erect school building; 8 rooms, auditorium and library; brick veneer; tar and gravel roof; steam heat; considering bids. Address Wm. J. Chase, Archt., 140 Peachtree St., Atlanta.

Ga., Kirkwood.—City, L. J. Cassells, Mayor; plans to issue \$65,000 bonds; erect school. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Soperton.—City votes May 28 on \$20,000 bonds; \$10,000 to erect school annex, \$10,000 for light plant, etc. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Frankfort.—State Normal & Industrial Institute, G. P. Russell, Prest.; erect \$30,000 dormitory; 3 stories and basement; 34x70 ft.; brick; L. L. Oberwarth, Archt., 210 E. Main St.

Ky., Barbourville.—School Board, F. W. Scent, Secy.; improve school building; \$10,000; will sell bonds.

Md., Walkersville.—Frederick County Board of Education, G. Lloyd Palmer, Supt., Frederick; bids opened May 5 to erect high school; 2 stories; brick; separate bids for mechanical equipment, including heating, plumbing and electric wiring; Alfred Cookman Leach, Archt., 325 N. Charles St., Baltimore; plans and specifications at office Mr. Palmer. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Belzoni.—Consolidated School Dist. Trustees; erect \$80,000 building; bonds voted.

Mo., Easton.—Board of Education, H. M. Homan, Clerk; erect \$20,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone trim; composition roof; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., 800 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg.

Mo., McFall.—Board of Education, C. M. Carson, Secy., King City, Mo.; erect consolidated school building; brick; contract let May 1; Wm. F. Schrage, Archt., 43 N. 32d St., Kansas City. Address Mr. Carson. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Cary.—Cary High School District Trustees; erect building; vote May 18 on \$25,000 bonds.

N. C., Edenton.—Board of Education, M. L. Wright, Secy.; erect \$15,000 school; bonds available.

N. C., Oxford.—School Dist. voted \$60,000 bonds to erect building; F. M. Pinnix, Chrmn. County Board of Education.

N. C., Shelby.—Board of Education, F. O. Gee, Secy.; bids until May 18 to erect school; plans and specifications at office Board of Education; obtainable at office W. G. Rogers, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Smithfield.—School Board; erect \$150,000 school; C. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Board of Education; remodel and enlarge North grade school; 37x126 ft. addition; reinforced concrete, steel and brick veneer; heating plant; 6 classrooms; remodel basement and enlarge auditorium of present building; swimming pool, 17x50 ft.; 8 to 10 shower baths; plans by C. R. Faw of high-school faculty; bids opened May 11. (Lately noted.)

Ola., America.—Board of Education; erect 2-story brick school; Jewel Hicks, Archt., 19½ W. Main St., Oklahoma City.

Ola., Cashion.—Board of Education; erect \$25,000 school; brick and stone; 1 story; Monnot & Reid, Archts., Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Ola., Crowder.—Board of Education; erect \$28,000 school; 1 story; 70x78 ft.; M. T. Hardin, Archt., Equity Bldg., Muskogee.

Ola., Mangum.—Board of Education, D. F. Covington, Clk., and Mayor, joint owners; rejected bids to erect \$140,000 high school and city auditorium; 2 stories and basement; 114x80 ft.; brick, hollow tile, stone and reinforced concrete; 20 classrooms, laboratory, public library, gymnasium and auditorium; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Ola., Miami.—Board of Education; erect ward, school and repair structures; \$60,000 bonds voted. (Lately noted.)

Ola., Muskogee.—Muskogee Independent School Dist., R. J. Tighe, Supt.; improve and erect schools; plans to issue \$250,000 bonds.

Ola., Sallisaw.—Board of Education; erect \$45,000 school; 2 stories; 60x70 ft.; stucco; M. T. Hardin, Archt., Equity Bldg., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

Ola., Shawnee.—City voted \$264,000 bonds to erect junior high school, \$65,000 for additions

to general hospital, \$120,000 for fire department buildings, etc. Address The Mayor.

Ola., Tulsa.—Board of Education; erect 4-story-and-basement high school, 8th and Cincinnati Sts.; 125x260 ft.; brick, stone, reinforced concrete and terra-cotta; composition roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., Palace Bldg., Tulsa; Hedrick & Huff, Engrs., Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; bids about May 15.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson College, R. S. Ligon, Chrmn. Bldg. Com.; bids until May 7 to erect \$175,000 dormitory; 48x200 ft.; 3 stories; brick and frame; hollow fireproof tile; slate roof; wood floors; Warren-Webster steam-heating plant; city lighting; trunk lift; plans and specifications at office Casey & Fant, Archts. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Bath.—Bath School Dist.; erect \$33,000 school; 2 stories; brick; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Augusta, Ga. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Branchville.—Board of Education; improve school; \$20,000 bonds voted.

S. C., Graniteville.—Graniteville Mfg. Co.; erect 12-room brick school; receiving competitive plans.

Tenn., Clarksville.—City Board of Education; erect grammar school in South Clarksville, building for Howell school and colored school; vote May 29 on \$225,000 bonds; Thos. Gardner, Archt., Nashville. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Abilene.—Abilene Christian College; erect brick dormitory.

Tex., Edinburg.—Independent School Dist.; erect \$70,000 high school addition; 3 stories; 25x77 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; composition roof; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Gulf.—Matagorda School Board, Bay City, Tex.; erect school. (See Tex., Matagorda.)

Tex., Houston.—Trustees School Dist. No. 25; erect 3 schools; considering \$49,000 bonds.

Tex., Matagorda.—Matagorda School Board, Bay City, Tex.; improve Matagorda High School and erect school at Gulf; \$30,000 bonds sold.

Tex., Mercedes.—Mercedes Independent School Dist.; erect \$75,000 high school; 1 story; 217x157 ft.; brick and stucco; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Mission.—Mission Independent School Dist.; erect \$45,000 high school; 1 story; 168x85 ft.; stucco and brick; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Board of Education; erect 2 schools and additions to 4 structures; \$300,000 bonds voted.

Va., Naruna.—Falling River Dist. School Board, Thos. Whatley, Chrmn.; erect addition and auditorium; 2 stories; frame; \$10,000; Heard & Chesterman, Archt., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg.

Va., Norfolk.—Board of Education, R. A. Dobie, Supt., Bankers' Trust Bldg.; erect 12-room addition to Lamberts Point school; 2 stories; 25x10 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio.—State Board of Control, Austin; expend \$10,000 to improve Southwestern Insane Asylum.

Tex., Taylor.—School Board; erect 2-story concrete frame school; \$40,000; bids until May 10; plans and specifications at office Walsh & Giesecke, Archts., Austin. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Catholic Church of Sacred Heart, Rev. Thos. E. Waters, Pastor; erect \$75,000 parochial school; 2 stories; 83x56 ft.; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts.; Fanning & Quinn, Contrs.; both Law Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—City Board of Education, Richard A. Dobie, Div. Supt.; plans to erect 32-room junior high school in West Ghent, 30-room junior high school, 12-room, 6-room and 15-room elementary schools. (Lately noted in part.)

W. Va., Bramwell.—Rock Dist. votes May 25 on \$200,000 bonds to erect high school at Bramwell, graded school at Matoaka, and grade and high school at Spanishburg. Address Mercer County School Board, Princeton.

W. Va., Charleston.—Charleston Independent School Dist., J. E. Robins, Prest.; voted \$480,000 bonds; erect 11 buildings, purchase 2 sites and improve Ladiley Field. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Falling Waters.—Board of Education, Jno. D. Landis, Prest.; Marlowe; erect school building; C. E. Kent, Archt., Martinsburg. (See W. Va., Marlowe.)

W. Va., Frankford.—Board of Education, Frankford Dist.; erect grade and high school; 73x64 ft.; brick veneer; slate-surfaced rubber roof; wood floors; bids opened May 29. Address W. Roy Blankenship. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Matoaka.—Rock Dist. votes May 25 on bonds to erect graded school. (See W. Va., Bramwell.)

W. Va., Marlowe.—Board of Education, Jno. D. Landis, Prest.; erect school building; also one at Falling Waters; plans election May 25 on bonds; each building, brick; 6 rooms; C. E. Kent, Archt., Martinsburg.

W. Va., Mill Creek.—Huttonsville Dist. Board of Education, O. R. Kyle, Supvr.; bids until May 15 to erect high school; bids for heating, plumbing and sewerage; plans and specifications after May 4 at office Holmboe & Lafferty, Archts., Empire Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va., and Bank of Mill Creek.

W. Va., Salem.—Board of Education, Clete Randolph and others; considering calling bond election to erect school; M. H. Van Horn, Supt. of Education.

W. Va., Spanishburg.—Rock Dist. votes May 25 on bonds to erect grade and high school. (See W. Va., Bramwell.)

Stores.

Ala., Sylacauga.—T. V. Knight; erect 2-story store and office building.

Ala., Selma.—W. B. Craig and J. H. Berry; improve block of 5 stores; install plate-glass fronts, pressed brick walls, etc.

Ark., Batesville.—Barnett Bros.; erect concrete building; install heating plant.

Ark., Calico Rock.—D. F. Sanders; erect stone business building.

Ark., Calico Rock.—C. F. Lock; erect business building; stone.

Ark., Calico Rock.—Wood & Croom; erect building; stone.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Winchester Repeating Arms Co., J. E. Otterson, Prest., New Haven, Conn.; expend \$50,000 to remodel building.

Ga., Soperton.—N. L. Gillis, Jr.; erect 2-story business building; 2 stores on lower floor with plate-glass fronts; offices above.

Ga., Soperton.—C. D. Williams; erect business block to replace lately-noted burned structures; 5 stores; brick; plate-glass front; Frank Simons, Contr., Tarrytown, Ga.

La., New Orleans.—Bassich & De Montuzin; erect building; probably 4 stories; brick.

Mo., Kansas City.—Jas. Flanagan, 604 American Bank Bldg.; erect building; 1 story and basement; 50x117 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; \$20,000; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—G. D. Allison; erect busi-

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ness block; also considering erecting residence in Norwood.

N. C., Wilmington.—J. O. Ellington, Raleigh, and associates; erect several business buildings.

Okl., Blackwell.—Geo. Neher; erect \$25,000 store and apartment building; 3 stories; 54x60 ft.; brick; Kennerly & Stegemeyer, Archts., Benoit Bldg., St. Louis, revising plans; day labor.

Okl., Guthrie.—Louis L. Beland; erect \$14,000 business building; 2 stories; 25x140 ft.; brick; Arthur G. Dole, Archt.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Arthur Petrie, 9 N. Broadway; erect \$12,000 store, apartment building and garage; 2 stories and basement; 40x60 ft.; brick; plans and construction by owner.

Okl., Tulsa.—H. F. Wilcox; erect building.

S. C., Charleston.—W. T. Grant Co.; erect building; David B. Hyer, Archt.

S. C., Florence.—W. V. Parrott and Vance Gandy; purchased site, 56x200 ft., on S. Daran St.; erect 3-story brick building.

Tenn., Greeneville.—W. A. Susong; remodel store; install front, etc.; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville.

Tex., Dallas.—P. Simon; erect \$18,000 store, 330 S. Harwood St.; brick; 2 stories.

Tex., San Antonio.—A. Wurzbach; erect \$15,000 concrete store.

Va., Danville.—Heard & Chesterman; preparing plans for Miller Bldg.; 3 stories; 2 stores on lower floor; offices above.

Va., Richmond.—Davis Bros.; erect building; brick; Carneal & Johnston, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Tex., Pittsburgh.—T. L. Denman, Mount Pleasant, Tex.; erect brick building.

Va., Lynchburg.—Dora Ford; erect 3-story store; 128x24 ft.; brick and limestone; S. W. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Calrow, Wrenn & Tazewell; preparing plans for reinforced concrete business buildings; 1 and 2 stories; 185x220 ft.; \$125,000.

Va., Norfolk.—C. M. Baylor, Brambleton Ave.; erect building for stores and apartments; \$25,000; 2 stories; 21x27 ft.; brick; Philip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—C. M. Weller, Dickson Bldg.; preparing plans for 4 brick store buildings, 39th St. and Columbus Ave.; 1 story; 40x100 ft.; \$20,000.

Va., Richmond.—Lee Keedick; erect \$25,000 business building; 2 stories; 50-ft. frontage; brick; H. M. Miller, Archt., 3½ Campbell Ave.

Theaters.

Ark., Hope.—C. H. Crutchfield; erect \$145,000 theater; brick; Witt, Seibert & Co., Archts., Texarkana.

Okl., Ardmore.—Consolidated Amusement Co.; erect \$120,000 theater; 100x200 ft.

Okl., Bigheart.—C. A. Runyon; erect \$40,000 theater; 2 stories and basement; 50x100 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; composition roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., Palace Bldg., Tulsa; day labor.

Okl., Enid.—W. S. Billings, American Theater; erect \$125,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 75x185 ft.; terra-cotta; steel; Carl Boller & Bros., Archts., 508 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, and 114½ W. Main St., Oklahoma City; day work.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Signal Amusement Co., Chattanooga; remodel Logan Bldg., 510 S. Gay St., for theater; 50x200 ft.; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Walter J. Lambert; erect structure to replace old Central Opera House.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—H. P. Thorn; remodel and erect addition to Apollo Theater.

W. Va., Welch.—Welch Insurance Co., John W. Blakeley, Secy.; erect \$20,000 theater and office building; 2 stories; 40x60 ft.; brick; stone trim; Wyson, Tufts & Jones, Archts., Odd Fellows' Bldg., Charleston.

Warehouses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Maisonette Co., J. P. Mudd, Prest., 2101 N. 18th St.; erect 2 warehouses.

Ark., Forrest City.—Forrest City Grocery Co.; erect \$30,000 warehouse; 70x132 ft.; mill construction; asbestos roof; concrete and wood floors; electric lights; hand-power elevator; blds opened about May 15. Address Mann & Gatling, Archts., Scimitar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Ga., Atlanta.—Shippers' Compress & Cotton Warehouse Co., R. F. Willingham, Prest., Macon; erect \$1,000,000 warehouse, Oakland City; 1300x700 ft.; receiving sheds with tracks on each side 1300 ft. long; reinforced concrete; fireproof; install compress, etc.

La., Alexandria.—Day Builders' Supply Co., S. W. Day, Prest.; erect warehouse;

40x200 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Unloading Machinery.)

S. C., Dillon.—S. W. Epps and R. M. Oliver, Committee; promoting sweet-potato storage building.

S. C., Spartanburg.—J. B. and J. F. Cleveland; remodel building on Broad St. for warehouse to be occupied by Montgomery & Crawford Hardware Co.

Tex., Houston.—Shippers' Compress; erect 1-story frame cotton shed and brick fire wall; sawtooth roof; \$28,000.

La., Lake Charles.—H. W. Lanz; erect \$30,000 warehouse; 100x200 ft.; iron; composition roof; wood floors; electric lights; Geo. Price, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—M. & K. Brenner, 433 Church St.; erect \$85,000 warehouse; 2 stories; 125x274 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; B. B. Spigel, Archt., 108 Main St.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mathews Storage & Transfer Co., Capital St.; erect \$200,000 warehouse; 2 and 4 stories and basement; brick and concrete; Paul Eagan, Archt., Day and Night Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Adler & Bloomberg; erect \$30,000 warehouse; 2 stories and basement; 125x50 ft.; brick; stone trim; wood floors; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple Bldg.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Selma.—Ernest Lamar; erect \$150,000 apartment building; 168x80 ft., with court; 3 stories; 39 apartments; brick; built-up roof; wood floors; steam heat, \$15,000; electric lights; Wm. Leslie Welton, Archt., Birmingham; Mr. Rutledge, Contr., Selma. Address Owner. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Augusta.—W. F. Bowe, Contr. to erect Bowdre Apartments; 16 suites; \$100,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt.

N. C., Charlotte.—H. M. Wade; expend \$15,000 to remodel and erect 4-room addition to residence for apartments; electric lights; plumbing; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt.; R. N. Hunter, Contr.

N. C., Charlotte.—H. M. Wade; expend \$12,000 to remodel and erect 4-room addition to residence for apartments; 50x30 ft.; brick veneer; slate roof; oak floors; Aeo lighting system; electric lights; plumbing; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt.; R. N. Hunter, Contr. Address owner.

Tenn., Knoxville.—L. A. Williams; erect 3-apartment building; Manley & Young, Archts.; J. M. Dunn & Son, Contrs.

Association and Fraternal.

Okl., Marcelline.—Masonic Building Co.; erect \$50,000 temple and bank building; 3 stories and basement; 50x120 ft.; J. O. Hogg, Archt., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; H. D. Porter, Contr., Marcelline. (Previously noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Salvation Army; erect 2-story-and-basement citadel; Gothic design; tapestry brick; stone trim; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt.; contract let.

Bank and Office.

D. C., Washington.—Siamese Legation, 2308 Wyoming Ave.; erect \$50,000 building, 23d and Kalormma Rd.; 4 stories; 70x40 ft.; Hornblower & Marshall, Archts., Wilkins Bldg.; Andrew Murray, Contr., 729 12th St. (Lately noted.)

La., Shreveport.—Ardis Building Co., Richard Furman, Prest.; erect 8-story Ardis

Bldg.; storerooms on first floor; office above; stone and brick; elevators; refrigerating system; Edw. F. Neild, Archt., Shreveport; Central Construction Co., Contr., Shreveport, and Houston, Tex.; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Atlanta, Ga., tile work. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Bailey Building Co., \$3,000,000 capital, Chas. S. Bailey, Prest., 3003 St. Paul St.; erect \$4,500,000 building. Lexington and Calvert Sts.; 25 stories; 100x75 ft.; brick and stone; 2 swimming pools; 10 electric elevators; oil-burning boilers for heat, etc.; Edward H. Glidden, Archt., American Bldg.; Norton, Bird & Whitman, Contrs. and Engrs., Munsey Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Ruleville.—Planters' Bank & Trust Co., W. G. Barnes, Director; erect \$25,000 building; lately noted; 26x80 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; concrete and tile floors; city lights; Sayr & Jones, Archts. and Contrs., Drew, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures.)

Miss., Pascagoula.—Pascagoula National Bank; remodel interior of bank, install fixtures, etc.; contract let.

Okl., Pawhuska.—Citizen's National Bank; erect \$400,000 bank and office building; 50x140 ft.; 7 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; brick and stone; slab roof; concrete floors; A. H. Buckley, Archt., 821 Gloyd Bldg.; Geo. M. Bliss Construction Co., Contr., 526 Lathrop Bldg.; both Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Tulsa.—Chestnut & Smith Co.; erect \$100,000 office building; 3 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; 42½x106 ft.; fireproof; shower baths; steam heat; marble wainscoting; Geo. Winkler, Archt., 414 Palace Bldg.; A. F. Wasilewski, Contr., 1319 S. Cheyenne. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—J. T. Jones; erect \$700,000 office building; 100x100 ft.; 10 stories; reinforced concrete and brick; composition roof; concrete, wood and tile floors; steam heat; electric lights; passenger elevators; hollow fireproof tile; ornamental terra-cotta; safes; interior tile; metal doors; vaults; wire glass; mail chutes; vault lights; ventilators; Lang & Witchell, Archts.; Munn Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Hagerman.—Hagerman Guarantee State Bank; erect \$10,000 building; 25x50 ft.; brick; tar and gravel roof; concrete floors; John Tulloch, Archt.; Morgan, Young & Allmon, Contrs.; both Sherman, Tex.

Tex., Petty.—Citizen's National Bank; erect \$15,000 building; 45 ft. front, 26 ft. in rear by 60 ft.; brick and stone; metal roof; concrete and tile floors; concrete sidewalk; King & Moore, Archts. and Contrs., Paris, Tex. Address owner.

Va., Norfolk.—Citizen's Bank, T. Tilghman, Prest.; erect \$35,000 building; 8 stories; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts., Law Bldg.; E. W. Minter Co., Contr., 115 Broadway, New York.

Churches.

D. C., Washington.—Columbia Heights Christian Church, Rev. E. B. Bagby, pastor, 1658 Park Rd.; erect church and library; 1 story and basement; 30x90 ft.; brick; M. R. Rhoades, Archt., Chambersburg, Pa.; W. P. Lipscomb Co., Contr., District Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah.—Church of the Blessed Sacrament; erect concrete block building; W. T. Hussey, Contr.

La., Lafayette.—Eugene Guillot, New Iberia, La., Contr. to erect \$40,000 residence for bishop of diocese.

La., Opelousas.—Catholic Church; complete interior of building; \$25,000; Eugene Guillot, Contr., New Iberia, La.

Md., Baltimore.—Madison Avenue Hebrew Congregation; remodel 4-story building for community-house; Louis Levi, Archt., 1408 Munsey Bldg.; W. C. Richter, Contr., 38 S. Liberty St.

Miss., Belzoni.—First Baptist Church; erect \$50,000 building; T. L. Reed & Sons, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Woliver Anshel Spard Hebrew Church, Rev. Sam Shultz, rabbi; erect \$75,000 building; 3 stories and basement; 75x100 ft.; J. W. Flanagan Construction Co., Contr., 2836 Benton Blvd.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Rose's Parish; erect \$30,000 residence; 3 stories and basement; 40x65 ft.; Henry P. Hess, Archt., 4911 Cote Brilliante Ave.; Pelligrine Construction Co., Contr., 316 Pine St.

N. C., Boone.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. J. R. Walker, Pastor; erect \$25,000 building; 2 stories; main portion, 60x60 ft.; brick; electric lighting; Charles W. Carlton, Archt., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert Campbell, Contr., Lenoir, N. C.

N. C., Reidsville.—Presbyterian Church; erect building; \$80,000 to \$90,000; King Lumber Co., Contr., Charlottesville, Va.

Okla., Norman.—Methodist Episcopal Church; erect \$100,000 dormitory; 3 stories and basement; 40x132 ft.; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., 701 Southwest Natl. Bank; Holmboe Co., Contr., 424 W. 2d St.; both Oklahoma City.

Dwellings.

D. C., Chevy Chase.—Mrs. Francis B. Newlands; erect \$10,000 residence and garage; 2 stories and basement; 50x22 ft.; Ward Brown, Archt., 924 17th St. N. W.; C. A. Langley, Contr., 310 12th St. N. W., both Washington.

N. C., Charlotte.—L. C. Young; erect \$10,000 residence, 312 Kingston Ave.; 2 stories; 12 rooms; B. M. Presson, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—E. G. Rogers, 5 Main St.; erect \$11,000 dwelling and \$1000 garage; former, 27x44 ft.; latter, 14x20 ft.; brick veneer; tile roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; city lighting; hexagon interior tile; Henry Taylor & Son, Archts. and Contrs., 5 Main St. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Oldsmar.—E. R. Holbrook, Contr. to erect 3 dwellings.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—E. B. Willson; erect \$11,000 residence; 30x50 ft.; concrete block and stucco; 9 rooms; 2 baths; tile roof; wood floors; interior tile; W. S. Shull, Archt.; E. J. McDevitt, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—P. O. Laughner; erect \$14,000 dwelling; 9 rooms and 3 booths; E. H. Lewis, Contr.

Ga., Augusta.—Sibley Mfg. Co.; erect 25 cottages; 3 rooms and bath; 1 story; \$52,500; Palmer-Spivey Construction Co., Contr.

Ga., Augusta.—Enterprise Mill; erect six 4-room houses for employees; electric lights; \$15,000; Palmer-Spivey Construction Co., Contr.

Md., Catonsville.—Harrison McMains, Beaumont Ave.; erect \$13,000 duplex residence; 30x60 ft.; frame; slate roof; wood floors; 2 pipeless furnaces, \$630; electric lighting; Clarence O'Neal, Archt., 2614 N. Calvert St., Baltimore; I. S. Getchel, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—H. E. Schultz, Jr.; erect \$20,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories; 30x50 ft.; E. Preisler, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.; Aug. Beckemeier, Contr., 3835 Humphrey St.

Mo., St. Louis.—Nolte & Nauman, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.; preparing plans for \$16,000 residence; 2 stories; 35x32 ft.; J. H. Preiss, Contr., Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., Webster Groves.—P. H. Blackmer; erect \$20,000 residence; 2½ stories; 34x30 ft.; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis; Ames & Ames, Contrs., 125 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves.

Oka., Oklahoma City.—W. O. Norval; erect residence, 2 stories and basement; 44x44 ft.; \$25,000; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 First Natl. Bank; F. M. May, Contr., 320 W. 9th St.

Oka., Oklahoma City.—C. H. Everest; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 55x62 ft.; Hawk & Parr, Archts., 501 Security Bldg.; Smiser Constr. Co., Contr., 222 Merchantile Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Oka., Shawnee.—W. P. Wood; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; A. C. Davis & Son, Archts.; Nathan Cowen, Contr.

Oka., Tulsa.—C. J. Hindman; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories; stucco; shingle roof; concrete and oak floors; hot-water heat; interior tile; T. Dahlstrom, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—E. J. Hunter; erect \$35,000 residence; 3 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; Horace La Pierre, Archt., 1010 Muehlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.; Bert McNeil, Contr., San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Richard B. Tunstall, Citizens' Bank Bldg.; erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories; 31x44 ft.; Wickham C. Taylor, Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg.; S. B. Williams, Contr., Law Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—W. F. Fullerton; erect \$12,000 residence; frame and brick; shingle roof; oak floors; gas heat; W. B. Smith, Archt.; D. A. Shepherd, Contr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—J. H. Hoge; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x50 ft.; 12 rooms; tile and stucco; quartered oak floors; tile porch floors; heating, \$2800; A. B. Mahood, Archt.; C. F. Linsenmeyer, Contr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—E. J. Rummer; erect \$10,000 residence; 37x42 ft.; brick and tile; slate roof; wood floors; H. W. Fair Co., Contr. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Government and State.

S. C., Columbia—Capitol.—State let contract at \$34,480 to W. B. Guimarin Co. to install heating plant in State Capitol.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Mo., Columbia.—Board of Commrs., H. H. Banks, Secy.; erect \$116,000 county hospital; 125.8x50.11 ft.; brick and concrete; cut stone trim; Barrett roofing; hollow tile and concrete floors; electric elevators; Shepard & Wiser, Archts., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City. Address Davis & Phillips Construction Co., Contr., Columbia. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Clinton.—State Board of Public Affairs, Geo. Clark, Chrmn., Oklahoma City; erect \$100,000 tuberculosis sanitarium; 120x120 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; slab, cement and tile roof; steam heat; electric lighting; Ed J. Peters and A. M. Jenkins, Assoc. Archts., Shawnee; Crisman & Santee, Contrs., 619 Southwest Natl. Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—F. F. Pulver; erect 3-story concrete block; adjoining Hotel Detroit; 20 sleeping-rooms; 10 storerooms; 100x30 ft.; slate-coated roof; yellow pine and concrete floors; \$12,000; Geo. Feltham, Archt.; Chas. Du Bois, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Shelby.—Cleveland Springs Hotel Co., O. M. Mull, Secy.-Treas.; erect 200-room hotel; steam heat; electric lights; passenger and freight elevators; Cicero Lutz, Contr., brick work; Tom Webb, carpenter work; Louis H. Asbury, Archt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington—Home.—Soldiers' Home, Gen. I. W. Littell, Supt.; erect \$600,000 addition; Alfred Granger, Archt., 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago; Boyle & Robertson Constr. Co., Contr., Evans Bldg., Washington. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore—Racing Park.—Gentlemen's Driving Park; improve buildings, etc., at Pimlico; Fred Wright, Contr., 155 Augusta Ave.

Md., Bowie—Fair.—Southern Maryland Fair Assn.; enlarge grandstand and improve race-track, buildings, etc.; Fred Wright, Contr., 155 Augusta Ave., Baltimore.

S. C., Spartanburg—Stable.—Landrum & Cudd; erect \$15,000 to \$20,000 sales stable, Broad St.; 2 stories; fireproof; L. A. Justice, Contr.

Tex., Dallas—Fair.—State Fair of Texas; erect sheep barns, 90x198 ft., and swine and cattle barns, 60x258 ft.; steel and concrete; gravel roof; cement floors; \$40,000; Austin Bros., Contrs. for steel; W. C. Marshall Co., concrete. (Lately noted to erect 6 barns.)

Schools.

Fla., Eustis.—County Board of Public Instruction; erect school; brick; \$58,750; S. M. Emmerson Co., Contr., Brooksville, Fla.

Ga., Moultrie.—School Board; erect \$30,000 school; contract let.

La., De Ridder.—Beauregard Parish School Board; erect \$100,000 high school; 115x114 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; Barrett composition roof; wood floors; low-pressure boiler, \$1500; lighting, \$1500; metal ceilings; concrete foundations; Edw. F. Neild, Archt.. Shreveport; Knapp & East, Contrs., Lake Charles. (Lately noted.)

Oka., Wynona.—Board of Education; erect \$45,000 building; 1 story and basement;

Tenini & Bramblett, Archts., 301-2 Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City; Farriman Construction Co., Contr., Jennings, Okla.

Oklahoma, Yale—Board of Education; erect \$30,000 school; 1 story and basement; Tonini & Bramblett, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City; W. L. Campbell, Contr., 110 E. 25th St.

S. C., Charleston—State; erect barracks, academic buildings, mess hall kitchens, etc., at Military College of South Carolina; brick, tile, stucco, reinforced concrete and frame; composition and metal roof; wood, cement and tile floors; \$750,000; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Archts., Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston Engineering & Contracting Co., Contr., Charleston. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Florence—School Board, N. W. Hicks, Chrmn.; erect \$200,000 high school; 16 rooms, auditorium and gymnasium; fireproof; reinforced concrete; brick and slate exterior; Barrett specification roof; tile and hardwood floors; plaster board; metal doors; ornamental terra-cotta; wire glass; ventilators; hot-air heat \$30,000; electric lighting \$5000; W. J. Wilkins, Archt.; Haynesworth & Lawton, Contrs. Address Mr. Hicks. (Lately noted) voting \$35,000 bonds to complete high school.)

Tenn., Rockwood—Board of Education; erect 12-room grade school and 8-room school; \$100,000; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; Rogers & Leventhal, Contrs., Chattanooga; Hill Bros., Harriman, Contrs. for heating, plumbing and lighting.

Tex., Abilene.—Simmons College; erect 3-story fine arts hall; \$100,000; 2-story cafeteria; contracts let; also plans to install central steam-heating plant.

Tex., Pampa—Pampa Independent School Dist.; erect \$113,500 high school; tar and gravel roof; steam heat; electric lights; W. R. Kaufman, Archt.; J. E. Neff, Contr.; both Amarillo, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Spencer Brownell, Oswego, N. Y.; erect 1-story stucco and tile building; 5 stores; Geo. Feltham, Archt., 262 Central Ave.; Chas. DuBoise, Contr.; both St. Petersburg.

Md., Baltimore—Max Kohner, 4 St. Paul St.; improve building, 104-06 W. Fayette St.; install store fronts, etc.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg.

Miss., Cleveland—Cleveland Grain & Brokerage Co.; erect building; 40x120 ft.; plate-glass front; concrete floors; Tri-State Construction Co., Contr.

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.—B. F. Gill; erect \$25,000 business building and hall; 2 stories; 40x120 ft.; Reinhart & Donovan Co., Contrs., Insurance Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.—Jos. Hockins; erect business building; 1 story; 50x100 ft.; Ben B. Dancy, Contr., 605 E. 10th St.

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.—B. F. Gill; erect \$25,000 business building; 2 stories; 40x130 ft.; Reinhart & Donovan Co., Contr., Insurance Bldg.

S. C., Greenwood—C. C. Wharton; erect building for Wharton Dry Goods Department Store; J. C. Hemphill, Archt., Greenwood; construction by owner; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Atlanta, Contr. tile work.

Tenn., Harriman.—I. W. Davis; erect store and office building; 44x127 ft.; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; Geo. Newman, Contr., Harriman.

Tenn., Harriman.—E. Stone; erect \$35,000 store and flat building; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; Rogers & Leventhal, Contrs., Chattanooga.

Tenn., Knoxville.—E. C. Briscoe; erect \$135,000 building, N. Central St. and Pruet Pl.; J. M. Dunn & Son, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Breckenridge.—S. M. Sayer; erect store, theater and hotel; 2 stories and basement; 60x100 ft.; semi-fireproof construction; Johns-Manville roofing; concrete slab and wood floors; gas stoves; city lighting \$75,000; Washburn & Lebelong, Archts., Eastland, Tex.; S. F. Nelbelong, Contr., Breckenridge. (Lately noted.)

Va., Cape Charles.—W. A. Copes; erect \$30,000 store and office building; 3 stories; 35x100 ft.; brick; Diehl & Vance, Archts., Virginia-Carolina Bldg., Norfolk; C. H. Legg, Contr., Cape Charles. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Welch—Logan Hill, George and Bernard Swope; erect \$45,000 store and apartment building; 117x31 ft.; composition roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; H. A. Lucas, Contr., Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield.

Theaters.

Ala., Gadsden.—S. A. Lynch Theater Corp.; erect \$75,000 theater; 1 story; brick and terra-cotta; marquise effect in foyer and lobby; concealed steam radiators; fan ventilation; seating capacity 1500; install \$10,000 pipe organ; Zink & Sparklin, Archts., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Fred Clark, Constr. Supt., Theater Buildings Corp., Washington. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Tom Moore, Rialto Theater; erect moving-picture theater, 14th St. near Park Rd.; 1 story; 35x100x101x150 ft.; Zink & Sparklin, Archts.; Alexander S. Deserty, Asso. Archt.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr.; all Munsey Bldg. (Previously noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—Southern Amusement Co.; erect \$10,000 picture theater; 24x50 ft.; brick, concrete and steel; Johns-Manville roof; concrete floors; metal ceilings; interior tile; metal doors; vault lights; I. C. Carter, Archt.; Knapp & East, Contrs.

Md., Baltimore.—Levine Bros.; convert building, 719 W. Baltimore St., into moving-picture theater; 24x128 ft.; brick; exterior and interior alterations; \$10,000; O. B. Wight, Archt., Munsey Bldg.; J. L. Robinson Construction Co., Contr., Carrollton and Lafayette Aves.

Warehouses.

Ga., Toccoa—Toccoa Grocery Co.; erect \$15,000 warehouse; 100x100 ft.; 2 stories; wood and brick; composition roof; wood and concrete floors; lighting, \$300; electric elevator; metal doors; wire glass; mail chute; ventilators; E. L. Prater, Contr., Gainesville, Ga.

La., New Iberia.—New Iberia Hardware Co.; erect warehouse; 140x32 ft.; brick, wood and steel; Barrett specification roof; cement floors; city lights; hollow fireproof tile; metal ceiling; ornamental terra-cotta; vault door; ventilators; Francis Voorhees, Archt.; Eugene Guillot, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., North Kansas City.—J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; erect mill and warehouse buildings; 8 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; total cost \$600,000; Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co., Contr.

S. C., Florence—Florence Storage Warehouse Co., J. M. Lawton, Chrmn. Building Committee; erect 3 units of prize-house; \$30,000; W. J. Wilkins, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Greenville—Planters' Tobacco Warehouse Co.; erect warehouse; 175x304 ft.; steel frame; wood and concrete floors; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; grading and concrete contract to Beene Co., Greenville; steel, Southern Ohio Iron Works, Cincinnati; roofing, Woodruff Hardware Co., Knoxville.

Tenn., Greenville—Austin Co.; erect tobacco warehouse; 65x175 ft.; steel frame; galvanized corrugated siding and roof; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville; Southern Ohio Iron Works, Contr., Cincinnati.

Va., Petersburg—Southern Bonded Warehouse Corp., Sidney N. Green, Pres.; erect 5-story-and-basement warehouse; 64x150 ft.; Moores & Dunford, Consol. Engrs., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago; Harrison Construction Co., Contr., Washington and Union Sts., Petersburg.

Va., Richmond—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; erect \$350,000 manufacturing plant and warehouse; H. E. Ferguson Co., Contr.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Alternator.—Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—750 or 1000 K. W. belt-driven alternator; 600 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle.

Bank Fixtures.—J. E. Webb, Brookneal, Va.—Prices on bank fixtures, safe, vault, etc.

Bank Fixtures.—Cherokee Bank, E. A. Davison, Director, Murphy, N. C.—Prices on bank fixtures and safe.

Bank Fixtures.—Bank of Franklinville, Franklinville, N. C., Hugh Parks interested. Prices on bank fixtures.

Bank Fixtures.—Planters' Bank & Trust Co., W. G. Barnes, Director, Ruleville, Miss. Prices on bank fixtures.

Belting, etc.—West End Wet Wash Laundry Co., C. W. Hallowell, Prest., Hotel Dean, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Belts, hangers, line shaft.

Boiler.—West End Wet Wash Laundry Co., C. W. Hallowell, Prest., Hotel Dean, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Boiler.

Boilers.—E. J. Warde, Box 41, Phillipsburg, N. J.—Four 250 to 400 H. P. water-tube boilers, 150 lbs. or better.

Brass, Bronze, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until May 15 to furnish: Brass; bronze; copper; pig-tin; vault door; zinc; boiler plate; bolts; nails; nuts; rivets; spikes; copper cable and wire; brass and copper tubing; tackle block; shovels; wheelbarrows; builders' hardware; safety treads; electric bells; condulets; electric fixtures; reflectors; lamp sockets, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1365) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York;

606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Boiler.—H. M. de Montmollin Co., Palatka, Fla.—Marine leg boiler, 9x18 ft.; 60-lb. steam pressure.

Boxes (Cardboard).—Frank J. Buck, Cactus Products Co., 1227 17th St., San Diego, Cal.—Cardboard boxes.

Bricks.—J. W. Motte, Purchasing Officer, Savannah, Ga.—Bids until May 7 to furnish 40,000 hard bricks; delivered in quantity as called for or carload lots f. o. b. Savannah.

Bridge Construction.—Cooper County Commrs., R. D. Pealer, Clerk, Boonville, Mo. Bids until May 10; bridge; \$7407.20; plans, etc., on file at Boonville and with State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

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Bridge Construction.—Dade County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, I. H. Wheeler, Chrmn., Trenton, Ga.—Bids until May 25; bridges over State Line Creek, Crawfish Creek and Alusion Creek; 15,540 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans, etc., on file at Trenton, with State Highway Dept., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Seventh Dist. State Highway Dept., Rome, Ga.

Bridge Materials.—Geo. Watson, Contr., Middlebourne, W. Va.—Reinforcing bars, concrete barrows, shovels, nails, black wire; for 40-ft. deck girder bridge.

Building Material.—John M. Moffitt, Cuero, Tex.—Prices on building material for \$50,000 church.

Building Material.—Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., Geo. A. Whiting, Prest., 1214 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Suggestions, plans, specifications and bids for construction of number of 2-story dwellings at Brooklyn, Md.

Building Material.—Day Builders' Supply Co., S. W. Day, Alexandria, La.—Prices on all kinds of building material.

Building Material.—J. L. Robinson Construction Co., Carrollton and Lafayette Aves., Baltimore, Md.—Estimates on excavation, terra-cotta, stone, gravel, cement, sand, gypsum block, concrete construction, brick walls, waterproofing, marble and tile, terrazzo and granolithic floors, structural steel, ornamental iron, tile roof, sheet metal work, kalomeln and tin doors, plastering and stucco, painting, millwork, glass, gas piping, plumbing and electrical work on hospital building at Durham, N. C.

Cans.—Frank J. Buck, Cactus Products Co., 1227 17th St., San Diego, Cal.—Cans.

Cars.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—To rent eight or ten 12 or 16-yd. Western air-dump air-brake cars; standard gauge.

Cars.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Twelve 80,000-lb. capacity 40-ft. steel underframe box cars; twelve 12 to 15-ton capacity 36-in. gauge 8-wheel bottom dump cars.

Cars.—H. M. Northcutt, care Cleveland Oconee Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.—40 flat cars.

Cement.—Chas. E. Bolling, Director Public Works, Richmond, Va.—Bids until May 3; 20,000 bbls. Portland cement; prompt delivery.

Chemicals.—Frank J. Buck, Cactus Products Co., 1227 17th St., San Diego, Cal.—Chemicals.

Conveyor Chains, etc.—Cleveland Machinery & Supply Co., Cleveland, Tenn.—Jobber's price on No. 55 and No. 45 conveyor chain and drive chain for sawdust conveyors, both new and second-hand; block links for No. 45 chain for No. 45 chain for sawdust conveyors; chain to be used for conveying sawdust from circular sawmill; No. 55 drives sawdust conveyor from mandrel of sawmill.

Conveyor Chains, etc.—John G. Duncan Co., 308 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.—Jobber's price on No. 55 and No. 45 conveyor chain and drive chain for sawdust conveyors, both new and second-hand; block links for No. 45 chain for No. 45 chain for sawdust conveyors; chain to be used for conveying sawdust from circular sawmill; No. 55 drives sawdust conveyor from mandrel of sawmill.

Cleaning Equipment.—See Laundry Machinery.

Conveyors.—Port of New Orleans Commissioners, W. O. Hudson, Prest., 200 New Court Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Bids until May 25; furnish and erect 3 banana conveyors for Desire St. banana wharf; plans,

etc., with Chief Engr. Arsene Perrilliat, 1 Canal St.

Crane.—A. J. O'Neill Co., 1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—15-ton 8-wheel locomotive crane, 50-ft. boom, single or double drum; standard gauge.

Crane.—Savannah River Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga.—10-ton locomotive crane with about 40-ft. steel boom.

Culvert Construction.—Pleasants County Commrs., R. L. Griffin, Clerk, St. Marys, W. Va.—Bids until May 22; reinforced concrete box culvert across Spring Run; plans, etc., with County Engr., St. Marys; Div. Engr., Parkersburg, W. Va., and State Road Coms., Charleston, W. Va.

Derrick.—Nansemond Brick Corp., R. F. D. No. 4, Suffolk, Va.—Track power derrick, with boom 40 to 50 ft.; lifting capacity 4500 lbs.; to use grab iron and grab bucket for unloading coal.

Ditch Diggers.—Carolina Machinery Co., Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. ditch diggers with kerosene or gasoline engine.

Drills.—See Foundry Equipment.

Electric Lighting.—Southwest National Bank, J. F. Johnson, Prest., Canadian, Tex.—Bids on electric wiring and fixtures for bank building, 30x90 ft.

Edgers and Trimmers.—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on 2 or 3-saw gang edgers and two-saw 6 to 16-ft. lumber trimmers; immediate delivery.

Electric-light Plant.—Cecilton Electric Light & Power Co., E. S. Short, Mgr.—Data and estimates on electric-light plant.

Electrical Work.—See Building Material.

Engine.—J. D. Blackard Stave & Cooperage Co., Stuart, Va.—10 to 15 H. P. center-crane engine; good second-hand; Frick preferred.

Engine.—Upson Lumber & Mfg. Co., A. E. Roberson, Mgr., Thomaston, Ga.—100 to 125 H. P. engine; good second-hand, subject to inspection.

Engine.—West End Wet Wash Laundry Co., C. W. Hallowell, Prest., Hotel Dean, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Laundry tubs, extractors, electric carpet washer and cleaner, feather renovator, clothes cleaners and pressers, belts, hangers, line shaft, engine, boiler, 3000 to 5000-gal. cypress tanks.

Locomotives.—H. M. Northcutt, care Cleve-

land Oconee Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.—36,

42, 50 and 60-ton Shay or Heisler geared locomotive; or two 70-ton Shays or Heislars instead of 50 and 60-ton engines.

Log Loaders.—H. M. Northcutt, care Cleve-

land Oconee Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Log loaders and skidders.

Machinery Builders.—See Special Equipment.

Machine Shops.—See Special Equipment.

Metal Doors.—See Building Material.

Monument Builders.—Chamber of Commerce, Jas. H. Cowan, Secy., Wilmington, N. C.—Information, plans, estimates, etc., on monument to soldiers of great war.

Motors.—Athens Hosiery Mills, Athens, Tenn.—Prices on 5, 10, three 25 and 40 H. P. electric motors; 220 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 900 to 1200 R. P. M.; good second-hand.

Painting.—See Building Material.

Paving.—Board of Public Works, Jasper Evers, Clerk, Plant City, Fla.—Bids until May 21; 45,000 sq. yds. street pavement; 40,000 lin. ft. curbing; repressed brick, asphalt block, concrete and sheet asphalt; granite and concrete curbing; plans, etc., on file.

Paving.—Comms. Mena Street Improvement Dist. No. 1, W. E. Watkins, Mena, Ark.—Bids until May 5; 10,960 sq. yds. sheet asphalt paving; 3115 lin. ft. concrete gutter; 12,200 sq. yds. scarifying present macadam base; plans, etc., on file at Mena and with Southwestern Engineering Co., Engr.

Paving.—City, J. A. Hadley, Mayor, Stroud, Okla.—Bids until May 10; 5 blocks brick pavement; \$75,000 available; Johnson & Benham, Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.

May 6, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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Paving.—Ware County Bond Comsn., C. C. Thomas, Secy., Waycross, Ga.—Bids until May 27; changed date from Feb. 20; 7,064 mi. paved road, 16 ft. wide, on Dixie Highway; 66,848.2 sq. yds. permanent paving; \$349 lbs. reinforcing steel in culverts; plans, etc., on file with Secy., Waycross; State Highway Engr., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and E. V. Camp, Project Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Pipe.—Hugh Williams Co., 180 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.—7000 ft. either wrought or steel pipe; 8-in. diam.

Pipe.—Pensacola Compress & Warehouse Co., Pensacola, Fla.—1500 ft. 6-in. C. I. water pipe; B. and S. or ball joint with connections, hydrants, valve, etc.

Pipe.—Southern Public Utilities Co., D. G. Calder, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C.—Bids until May 17; lay 41,900 ft. 4 to 10-in. pipe; unload and distribute 800 tons cast-iron pipe and fittings; plans, etc., from S. L. Duckett, Engr.

Piping.—Head of the Valley Ranch, F. Alton Gibbs, owner, Route 1, Box 34, Asheville, N. C.—Second-hand or new 1-in. galvanized water pipe; 2700 ft.

Piping.—Rosedale Orchard Co., W. Z. Godbey, Mgr., Mount Airy, N. C.—3000 ft. 1-in. galvanized water pipe.

Planer.—J. W. Marshall, West Point, Va.—Second-hand planer for dressing lumber.

Planer.—Union Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala.—New or good second-hand 24x24-ft. 8-in. heavy pattern planer with quick reverse, 2-speed countershaft.

Plate Rolls.—J. L. Neilson & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Pair of plate rolls; about 6 ft. wide; power driven; cut up to 3/8 in.

Plows.—Bee County Comms., T. M. Cox, Judge, Beeville, Tex.—Prices on Jumbo road plows for plowing adobe and rock.

Planing Machine.—G. W. Luke Lumber Co., Noxapater, Miss.—Second-hand planing machine.

Plumbing.—See Building Material.

Plumbing.—Southwest National Bank, J. F. Johnson, Prest., Canadian, Tex.—Bids on plumbing for bank building.

Plumbing.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, At. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until May 26 for toilet-rooms in Marine Hospital, Louisville, Ky.; copies of drawings and specifications from office Custodian, Louisville, or office Supervising Archt.

Presses.—See Foundry Equipment.

Pulleys and Shafts.—G. W. Luke Lumber Co., Noxapater, Miss.—Second-hand pulleys and shafts.

Pump.—Pensacola Compress & Warehouse Co., Pensacola, Fla.—500 to 750-gal. underwriters' fire pump, electric, gasoline or steam; electric preferred.

Pump.—Wynona Light, Power & Water Co., H. Askin, Mgr., Wynona, Okla.—Power pump to lift 320 ft., 61 gals. per minute.

Rails.—H. M. Northcutt, care Cleveland Oconee Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.—600 tons 60-lb. rails.

Refrigerating Machinery.—J. M. Lennon, Bradenboro, N. C.—Prices and catalogues on refrigerating machinery for small market.

Reservoir Dam.—City of Cisco, Tex.—Bids until May 20; construct earth or concrete reservoir dam; earth dam—470,000 cu. yds. earth and rock filling, 21,000 cu. yds. concrete core wall; concrete dam—100,000 cu. yds. concrete; plans, etc., from Henry Exall Elrod Co., 220 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Road Construction.—Wharton County, W. G. Davis, Judge, Wharton, Tex.—Bids until May 14; 12.3 mi. State Highway No. 3; 32,079

cu. yds. excavation; 35,695 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans with B. D. King, Engr., Wharton, and State Highway Dept., Austin, Tex.

Road Construction.—Construction Officer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, W. T. Howe, Capt. Q. M. C., Aberdeen, Md.—Bids until May 15; 7400 ft. concrete road to Michaelsville; 10 ft. wide; 300x30-ft. concrete platform; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Faulkner County Comms., E. W. Robbins, Conway, Ark.—Bids opened May 5; 60 mi. road; asphalt macadam; \$800,000 available; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Dover, Del.—Bids until May 26; 4.12 mi. State highway in New Castle and Kent counties; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Raleigh County Commissioners, Jackson Smith, Clerk, Beckley, W. Va.—Bids until May 10; 4.6 mi. road between Eccles and Surveyor; H. W. Anderson, Road Engr.

Road Construction.—Wetzel County Commissioners, Sylvester Myers, Clerk, New Martinsville, W. Va.—Bids until June 1; 1.25 mi. New Martinsville-Wileyville road, 16-ft. concrete-cement pavement; plans, etc., with G. W. Comstock, County Road Engr., New Martinsville; Div. Engr., Parkersburg, W. Va., and State Road Comsn., Charleston, W. Va.

Road Construction.—Dade County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, L. H. Wheeler, Chrmn., Trenton, Ga.—Bids until May 25; 12.24 mi. topsoil surfaced road; Projects Nos. 31 and 65; bridges; plans, etc., on file at Trenton, with State Highway Dept., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Seventh Dist. State Highway Dept., Rome, Ga.

Road Construction.—Pearl River County Supvrs., H. K. Rouse, Clerk, Poplarville, Miss.—Bids opened May 5; improve roads; gravel; bridges and culverts; plans, etc., with Clerk at Poplarville and Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

Road Construction.—Bee County Comms., T. M. Cox, Judge, Beeville, Tex.—Invite new bids for hard-surfacing 22 mi. State Highway No. 9; A. C. Pancoast, Engr.

Road Construction.—Cooper County Commissioners, R. D. Pealer, Clerk, Boonville, Mo.—Bids until May 10; roads; Projects Nos. 24 and 27; \$190,742.61; plans, etc., on file at Boonville and with State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.

Road Construction.—Warren County Highway Comsn., Geo. Williamson, Secy., Vicksburg, Miss.—Bids opened May 4; improve roads; 82,000 sq. yds. resurfacing; 2000 cu. yds. grading and ditching; 3000 lin. ft. concrete gutters; plans, etc., on file with Clerk and Robt. F. Cornell, Engr.

Road Construction.—Christian County Road Engr., F. L. Hamby, Engr., Hopkinsville, Ky.—Bids until May 4; 1 1/2 mi. Crofton-Fruit Hill road; culverts; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Bienville Parish Police Jury, J. S. Williams, Secy., Arcadia, La.—Bids until May 31; improve roads; 1,241,000 cu. yds. earthwork; 407 acres clearing; plans, etc., with Roads Engr.

Roofing.—Mt. Pleasant Gin Co., L. A. Lipe, Secy.-Treas., Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—100 squares galvanized roofing.

Safe.—See Bank Fixtures.

Safe.—See Bank Fixtures.

Safes.—Vienna National Bank, B. F. A. Myers and others, Vienna, Va.—Prices on bank fixtures.

Sawmill.—Reid Lumber Co., Woodville, Tex.—30,000-ft. daily capacity sawmill.

Scale.—Mt. Pleasant Gin Co., L. A. Lipe, Secy.-Treas., Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—5-ton wagon scale.

Sewers, etc.—Town of St. Pauls, N. C., J. C. Lentz, Mayor.—Bids until May 20; construct sewers and sewage-disposal plant; lay 33,000 ft. 6 to 12-in. vitrified pipe sewers, including disposal plant; plans, etc., from Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

Sheet Metal Work.—See Building Material.

Special Equipment.—Builders' Products Co., Samuel Cummings, Prest., 732 Union St., Lake Charles, La.—To let contract for design and construction of special machinery to mfre. tile roofing and partition wall blocks; raw material in sawdust and chemicals.

Stave Cutter.—J. D. Blackard Stave & Cooperage Co., Stuart, Va.—No. 4 Greenwood stave cutter; good second-hand.

Steel Bars.—W. A. Neal & Son, 120 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.—30,000 lbs. 1/2, 3/8, 3/4, 7/8-in. square deformed bars; cut to length.

Steel.—J. & G. Tire Co., S. J. Gish, Prest., Central City, Ky.—Electrical steel castings annealed; blue annealed rolled steel, 8x9 gauge.

Tanks.—West End Wet Wash Laundry Co., C. W. Hallowell, Prest., Hotel Dean, Winston-Salem, N. C.—3000 to 5000-gal. cypress tanks.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tiles.—C. B. Greear, Honaker, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. floor tiles.

Tire Materials.—J. & G. Tire Co., S. J. Gish, Prest., Central City, Ky.—Fabric, cement and rubber for automobile tires.

Tank and Tower.—Pensacola Compress & Warehouse Co., Pensacola, Fla.—30,000 to 50,000-gal. tank and 75-ft. tower; large tank for surface reservoir compress.

Tools.—Taylor Marble & Granite Works, C. E. Taylor, Prest.-Mgr., Lexington, S. C.—Prices on tools for monuments.

Transmission Supplies.—W. A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla.—Prices on transmission wire, poles and other equipment.

Unloader.—Robt. B. Buzzard, 195 Summit St., Elkins, W. Va.—Galion unloader, with or without bin.

Unloading Machinery.—Day Builders' Supply Co., S. W. Day, Alexandria, La.—Prices on machinery for unloading sand, gravel and coal from open cars to storage and loading bins.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Water Mains Construction.—Town of St. Pauls, N. C., J. C. Lentz, Mayor.—Bids until May 20; lay 24,000 ft. 4 to 8-in. cast-iron water mains; construct tank and tower, etc.; plans, etc., from Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

Wheel (Fly).—Maryland Equipment & Supply Co., Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—11-ft. 12-in. face or over by 8-in. bore flywheel; immediate purchase.

Windows.—O. K. Houck Piano Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Prices on ten board of underwriters' wire glass and fireproof windows, 3x6-ft., double hung or double pivoted; new or second-hand; immediate or early delivery.

Waterproofing.—See Building Material.

Woodworking Machinery.—H. W. Anderson, Mgr. Union Stave & Heading Co., Arkadelphia, Ark.—Heading bolter and heading saw rig.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Mobile.—S. A. Lacy of Anniston, Ala., is reported to have a contract to widen fills on the Louisville & Nashville R. R. between Mobile and New Orleans, and will establish headquarters at Orange Grove, Miss.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Moore Haven-Clewiston K. R. Co. will build 14 mi. from Moore Haven eastward to Clewiston, Fla., and expects to begin construction immediately. John J. O'Brien is Pres.; Marian N. O'Brien, V.-P. and Treas.; D. W. Stevenson, Secy.

La., Monroe.—Louis Werner Sawmill Co. of St. Louis proposes to build a lumber railroad near Monroe.

Okla., Tulsa.—An official of the Santa Fe System says there is nothing in the recently circulated report that a line would be built from Tulsa, Okla., to Honey Grove, Tex.

Tex., Dallas.—Financing is in progress for the proposed interurban railway from Dallas to Wichita Falls, Tex., 130 mi. Nothing more

definite is yet decided. Wiley Blair is chairman of the Dallas-Wichita Falls Interurban Committee.

W. Va., St. Albans.—Boxley Bros. Co. of Huntington, W. Va., and Orange, Va., are reported to have resumed work on the new location of line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway between St. Albans and Ferrell, which includes two tunnels and other masonry. F. I. Cabell, Richmond, Va., is Ch. Engr.

Street Railways.

W. Va., Huntington.—Ohio Valley Electric Railway Co. will reconstruct tracks in Huntington, laying heavy rails. W. R. Power is Gen. Mgr.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Appointment.

F. W. Davis, Jr., president of the Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich., announces that J. W. Austin has been elected a member of that company with the title of assistant secretary. Mr. Austin is well known throughout the paint and varnish industry through his connection for the past twenty-odd years with the Acme White Lead and Color Works, for which he was general purchasing agent. In addition to other duties, Mr. Austin will direct the purchasing policy of the Detroit Graphite Co. for their Detroit and allied Canadian plants.

Sale of Machine Tools.

An auction sale of an extensive assortment of machine tools in excellent condition, boilers, engines, tanks, pumps, pipe machines, pipe, shafting, belting, pulleys, iron, steel and iron scrap is announced to take place May 20 and 21 at 10 A. M. each day on the premises of M. J. Hunt, East Columbia Ave. and Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa. Details in the formal announcement elsewhere in this issue. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., 1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, are the auctioneers, who will furnish catalogues.

Appointments.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. has appointed Bushnell Bigelow assistant general sales manager and Walter I. Hess manager of Eastern sales. Mr. Bigelow has been manager of Eastern sales and Mr. Hess has been assistant sales manager. These changes took effect May 1.

Now With Foundation Company.

The Foundation Company, New York, announces that Edwin J. Beugler, member A. S. C. E. and Eng. Inst. Can., has become associated with this company as vice-president in charge of engineering, and that Joseph H. O'Brien, member A. S. C. E., has been appointed chief engineer.

Tool Steel to Be Sold at Auction.

An important sale of 200,000 pounds of high-speed and tool steel will take place, according to announcement in another column, on Monday, May 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises of United States Warehouse No. 193, Boston and Seaview Aves., Bridgeport, Conn. Particulars concerning the material offered are presented in the formal announcement of the auction. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, 1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., will send catalogues on request.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if

Sale of Timber, Etc.

In another column announcement is made in detail of a sale to take place at noon, June 1, at Pineda Station, Brevard County, Fla., when a large amount of standing timber, suitable for either sawmill work or for crossties, will be disposed of at auction by Azel Ford of Fort Pierce, Fla., liquidating partner of the Ford-Rembert Lumber Co. There will also be sold 40 acres of land, intended for a mill site, and all improvements on the property.

Official Changes.

At the annual meeting of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Co. of Chicago, April 23, the following officers were elected: Boetius S. Sullivan, chairman of the board; John D. Hurley, president; Ralph S. Cooper, first vice-president; Robert T. Scott, second vice-president; Fletcher W. Buchanan, secretary; Edward C. Gustafson, treasurer. Other directors elected were: Leonard S. Florsheim, August Gatzert, James J. McCarty and William A. Libkeman. Mr. Sullivan succeeds his father, the late Roger C. Sullivan. Mr. Scott, newly elected a vice-president, will continue to be manager of the New York office. It is also to be noted that on May 1 the Detroit office was moved from 736 David Whitney Building to larger quarters at 55 Garfield Building.

Establish New York Office.

Due to increasing business the Russell Machine Co., Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., will establish a New York office at 118 East 28th street (Room 614-615), in connection with the Anco Sales Corporation. Edward C. Angel, a machine-tool man of many years' experience, will have charge of the office, which will serve Eastern and foreign customers promptly from the Pittsburgh warehouses. This company has been in the used-machine business for more than 35 years, and their repair shop at Pittsburgh puts tools in first-class operating condition before shipment.

Great Sales Building Proposed in Paris.

A copy of a recent issue of "The Review of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, Incorporated," has been received and contains an article concerning the Paris-Marche-du-Monde, which it says is "soon to be the greatest international commercial display and salesroom of the world," and also that it "is not an exposition. It is a permanent agency and a salesroom, which will enable the manufacturers and producers to constantly keep their goods before the eyes of the buyers of

the world." A building is to be erected on the Quai de Passy, not far from the Eiffel Tower, it is stated, this to cost about 150,000,000 francs. It will cover a space of 48,000 square meters, or about 13 acres, will be six stories high, and will have a frontage of about 550 feet and a depth of about 600 feet. Plans have been prepared by leading architects and engineers. It is proposed that the establishment is to be opened for business in about two years. Milton L. Schmitt, Hotel McAlpin, New York City, is Director of the American division.

Improved Organization and Facilities.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Moore Company of Winstead, Conn., manufacturers of hoisting machinery, directors were elected as follows: J. B. Adams, president; W. A. Battye and W. C. Briggs, vice-presidents; J. H. Whiting, treasurer; C. S. Moore, assistant treasurer; A. E. Moore, secretary, and G. W. Borton. Messrs. Battye, Briggs and Borton, the new members of the organization, have long been identified with the manufacture and sale of material handling machinery, and have a wide acquaintance among users thereof. Mr. Briggs has charge of the works at Winstead, but he will continue the study of material handling problems and the application of material handling devices in many industries. The rapidly growing business of this company reflects the labor shortage and the increased demand for labor-saving machinery; it has also necessitated organization and manufacturing facilities now provided for. The company will push the development of new types of machinery to enlarge its already extensive line of labor-saving appliances. The Franklin Moore Company which was organized in 1886 for the manufacture of high-grade carriage bolts and has since developed its line of hoisting apparatus has been actively interested in the general development of the industry, co-operating in forming the Chain Block and the Electric Hoist Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Adams, president of the company, is also chairman of the latter association.

Location Announcement.

The National Steel Fabric Co. announces that its Philadelphia office is now located at 502 Pennsylvania Building, phone Spruce 3733. H. D. Beaton is Eastern representative of the company.

Mill Improvements.

The Hudson Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Inc., Marietta, O., has just purchased a new six-mill drive, which they expect to put into operation in from six to eight weeks. The management of the company has come into the hands of its owners, and steps are being taken to push the work vigorously. Victor Hansen is president, W. D. Taylor, secretary, and J. A. Holst, treasurer.

"Thor" Motor Hoists.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.'s Bulletin No. 25 is about "Thor" pneumatic hoists, and a picture of one of them in operation appears upon the front cover-page. There is another illustration of the same character within, besides other cuts showing the mechanism with detailed descriptions, lists of parts, etc.

Catalogue Printed in Japanese.

A unique catalogue is issued by the General Commercial Co., Ltd., Yokohama, Japan, agents of the Wright Manufacturing Co. of Lisbon, O. Their product consists of hoists only, and the catalogue is printed in Japanese. The people have shown a ready appreciation of being addressed in their native language.

the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

erected on the Eiffel tower at 150,000 feet, a height of 48,000 feet will be six times that of the Eiffel tower. Plans and specifications of the structure are in about the hands of Mr. McAlpin, president of the American

holders of the Winstead Machinery Co.: J. B. and W. C. Winstead, managing, treasurer; A. E. Messerschmitt, members identified material acquaintances. The riggs has been handling material es. The company re-increased ; it has manufac-

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Old Business to Be Incorporated.

It is announced that the Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co., a Pennsylvania corporation, will acquire the long-established business of the late Alfred F. Moore, a large and well known manufacturer of insulated wires, cables, etc., the business having been conducted by his estate since his death. The factory is at Third and Race Sts., Philadelphia, and stock of the new corporation is now being placed on the market. The property to be acquired consists of one five-story-and-basement brick and mill construction type of building and two smaller buildings adjoining it, all occupying a tract of land of about 16,250 feet in area. The business, it is stated, has been established for about 100 years, but the present plant was built in 1900, and is fully equipped, the principal products being telegraph and annunciator wires, telephone wire, cords and cables, elevator and theatrical cables, special braided cords and cables, braided multiple conductor cables, weather-proof wires and cables, magnet wires, all sizes and braids; lamp cords, all insulations; flame-proof cords for heating apparatus, enameled wire, tape and cambric-wrapped wire and cables, and sundry kindred products. It is further remarked that the orders now on hand will keep the plant running for several months, for which the company is protected in the supply of raw material.

Trade Literature.

A New Oil Force Pump.

A new circular issued by F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashtabula, O., relates to the Myers oil force pump, which is one of the firm's recent productions, having been designed and made to take the place of more expensive equipment. It is not claimed that it is practical for every purpose, but it is asserted that it is very handy for either private or public garages, warehouses, stockrooms, and supply bases, or wherever gasoline, oil or kerosene are used in large quantities. The circular is illustrated and also contains full descriptions.

Big Sale of War Material.

"The Way to Increased Production" is the title of a new booklet just issued by the Du Pont Chemical Co., giving some facts in regard to their gigantic sale of war surplus material. Although the book is by no means complete as an inventory of the material on hand, it nevertheless does give an idea of the mountains of supplies handled by this organization. The Du Pont Chemical Co. took over the supplies and equipment of the war plants of the Du Pont Company, and some idea of the magnitude of the work involved can be had when it is considered that the inventories of the various plants developed something more than 70,000 cards, consisting of from one to a dozen separate items. In all, it was found that there were more than 500,000 different items of material and equipment available for sale, including an enormous range of articles in daily use.

Dust Recovery and Conveying.

In the present period of high labor costs and general resort to labor-saving appliances, an important contribution to shop economics is being made by the Dust Recovery and Conveying Co. of Cleveland, manufacturing a type of pneumatic conveying equipment under the trade name of the Dracco System. In solving a labor question, this company has also introduced a very high degree of rapidity, efficiency and sanitation in the handling of dry, granular substances. The essentials of this system, which are shown in the handsome catalog, are a high efficiency of vacuum pump, suitable steel conduits and an intake adapted

to the material, and, most vital to the success of the whole, a type of filter which has demonstrated its ability to remove completely the most impalpable solids from the air current and to deliver it at the exhaust with scarcely an odor remaining of the heavy dust and fumes with which it was burdened at the intake.

Pumps for Various Uses.

Centrifugal pumps of the single-stage and multi-stage types for various services are described in a handsomely illustrated catalog just issued by the De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J. This company guarantees each pump fully as to head, delivery and efficiency, as well as to workmanship and materials, and each pump is tested before shipment. Manufacture is on an interchangeable basis, permitting of the supplying of finished repair parts made to accurate dimensions. The present publication describes these and other details, and also explains the information required by the manufacturer in order to design a pump to suit given conditions, etc. Formula and tables are given for calculating horse-powers, efficiencies, the readings of Venturi meters, friction in pipe lines, etc.

Tractors and How They Work.

"Caterpillar Tractor Performance" is a profusely illustrated book of 32 pages issued by the Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., showing what Caterpillar tractors will do under a wide diversity of operating conditions. The broad range of work of which these machines are capable and adaptable is likewise portrayed. Some of the pictures display the tractors engaged in military movements at road; others show them as employed in the oil fields, in lumbering operations, on farms, roads, etc. The illustrations are reproduced from actual photographs.

Steel Forms in Road and Street Work.

The use of steel forms on road and street work is fully described in Information Sheet No. 1 issued by the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and covering "Blawforms" for this kind of construction. The sheet consists of six pages replete with valuable data, which is accompanied by excellent illustrations suitable for contractors. A copy will be sent to anyone on request.

Auto-Corrosion Engineering.

An article by Prof. William H. Walker, Ph.D., on "Anti-Corrosion Engineering: a Practical Method for Preventing the Destruction of Steam and Hot-Water Pipes," is being circulated in the form of a bulletin by the National Tube Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh. Professor Walker shows what is the cause of corrosion and that it cannot be prevented from operating, but he proposes as a remedy that the heated water corrode a mass of easily replaceable junk metal in a tank in the basement of a building rather than the expensive pipes which extend through the edifice. A diagram to show how this plan is operative accompanies the article. The company also issues two other bulletins related to the subject.

Grinding Wheels—Razor Hones.

The Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., has issued three small books which will be welcomed by purchasers and users of its products. One of these tells of how to order grinding wheels, giving an outline of the essential specifications to be sent. Another describes the use of grinding wheel stands in machine shops, while the third describes and tells of how to use the Norton razor hone.

Electric Vibrating Screen.

A description of the Mitchell electric vibrating screen appears in a handsomely illustrated bulletin issued by the Stimpson Equipment Co., Feit Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. It is believed that it will be of particular interest to anyone confronted with the problem of classifying by volume such materials as ore, coal, slag, sand, gravel, salt, sugar, or fertilizers. This screen was invented by B. A. Mitchell, chief mechanical engineer of the Utah Copper Co., Garfield, Utah. It is described as the product of two years' development under conditions which permitted the widest scope for practical testing. In the design and perfection of the screen Mr. Mitchell was assisted by engineers of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Co. It is stated that this screen operates "with a strong, persistent upward, rotary movement, induced by electric power applied from beneath the screen." It operates at the rate of 3600 vibrations per minute, consequently classifying material in a remarkably short time.

Relative to Pumping.

Alleviators, or shock absorbers, are described in Hydraulic Data No. 54, issued by the Aldrich Pump Co., Allentown, Pa. These appliances are for absorbing the shock in hydraulic systems caused by the sudden stopping of a column of water under pressure, a spring-loaded plunger raising sufficiently to relieve the shock from the pipe line. The movement of the plunger does not, however, permit water to escape from the system. Aldrich flexible disc couplings are the subject of Pump Data No. 52, issued by the same company. This coupling is universal in its application and is designed to take up any non-alignment in the setting of the motor, and thereby relieve gearing and motor from jar and vibration. It is said to eliminate expensive shutdowns, replacing of wearing parts, noise, shaft-breakage, etc. Vertical triplex power pumps are shown in Pump Data 60. These are known as the "Ydrange" group. The bulletin says that after a pump has been installed it frequently happens that a change in conditions makes it desirable to have a pump of greater capacity or for greater working lift, and it is with such conditions in view that this group has been developed.

Mechanical Cargo Handling.

A paper read by James A. Shepard, vice-president and chief engineer of the Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co. of Montour Falls, N. Y., at a meeting of the Society of Terminal Engineers, New York City, on November 19 last, and relating to the development of mechanical cargo handling at marine terminals, has been issued in pamphlet form by the company. Mr. Shepard presents his subject entertainingly, instructively and in detail, so that the booklet is of immediate value to anyone interested in his subject. His considerations, especially concerning the future of cargo handling at marine terminals, merit close and serious attention.

Timely Words About Gasoline.

In the March-April issue of the "Diamond T Accelerator," published by the Diamond T Motor Car Co., Chicago, the editor publishes a timely article upon the conservation of gasoline, one of his points being that it is possible to save 2,125,000 gallons of gasoline daily by means of properly adjusting carburetors on automobiles and trucks. This would be a saving of 25 per cent, for the daily consumption of gasoline in this country is given as 8,500,000 gallons. Such care, it is scarcely necessary to remark, would result in keeping down to some extent at least the advance in the price of automotive fuel.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

There are also a number of excellent contributions about the uses of the Diamond T cars and trucks. The illustrations are fine and abundant.

Pumps for Sugar-House Use.

Centrifugal pumps for sugar-house service are described in Bulletin S of the De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J. Centrifugal pumps are recommended for sugar-house work because of their simplicity, reliability, high economy, wide range of capacity and small space requirements. There are no valves and but two simple packings. These pumps are characterized by horizontally split casings, and all parts are made to limit gauges and are interchangeable; also by comprehensive guarantees and by the fact that each pump is fully tested before leaving the shops. This bulletin describes pumps for handling raw juice, limed juice, soda, syrup, boiler-feed water and injection water, and for maceration and hydraulic pressure service, etc. Motor and turbine-driven pumps, both single-stage and multi-stage, are illustrated and described.

New Catalogue Issued.

A new catalogue has been issued by the Electrolabs Company, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of oxygen and hydrogen generating plants. This company have, it is stated, the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Levin oxy-hydrogen cells and have retained the service of the Electrolytic Oxy-Hydrogen Laboratories, Inc., for supervision of its manufacture and research and technical advice to users. The catalogue is handsomely illustrated, and it also gives full descriptions of its products with diagrams of layouts, etc.

Diffusion of Light in Factories.

An exceedingly interesting new book called "Lighting Industrial Interiors," has been issued by the Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of paints, and although it deals with the "Mill White" paint made by this corporation, it also gives the story of how clean, white walls improve illumination in interiors and is, consequently, of immediate practical value in places where work is conducted. Well-diffused light instead of small light units placed to suit individual operatives results, it is asserted, in better working conditions, increased production, greater accuracy and consequently less spoiling of material, reduced light bills, neatness and sanitary superiority, less eye strain, reduction of accidents, improved morale and reduction in labor turnover. The book is finely illustrated, and it includes suggestions as to appropriate colors for factories to accompany the prevailing white that is necessary for the distribution of light.

To Extend the Life of Roofing.

A little folder issued by the Barrett Company tells about the merits of Barrett "Everlastic" Fiber Coating, the purpose of which is to make roofs last twice as long as they ordinarily do. It reinforces weak spots in roofing, besides being water-proof, sunproof and weather-proof. This substance is also said to be admirable for damp-proofing walls, etc.

OBITUARY.

G. W. Ketter.

George W. Ketter, who was in charge of electrical installations for the Electric Furnace Construction Co., Philadelphia, died at Claremont, N. H., on April 22 after a short attack of pneumonia. Mr. Ketter was a graduate from the Carnegie Technical School, and had been actively connected with the practical electrical side of electric furnace plant work for the past eight or ten years. Among

installations made by him are the large plants at British Forgings, Ltd., Toronto; Aniston Steel Co., Michigan Steel Castings Co., U. S. Navy Yards at Puget Sound, Mare Island, Norfolk, Charleston and Philadelphia, Ford Motor Co., American Radiator Co., Halcob Steel Co., Dodge Steel Co., Hammond Steel Co. Mr. Ketter had a large circle of friends in the steel business.

Book Reviews.

The Metric Fallacy. By Frederick A. Halsey. New York. The American Institute of Weights and Measures. 1919. Second Edition. Pp. 229.

This book presents convincing arguments against the metric system of weights and measures. It shows how the metric system where introduced did not cause a disappearance of the old system, but merely introduced an additional system, producing complexity instead of simplicity; confusion instead of order. The author observes in the preface that in none of the so-called metric countries have the old units disappeared. That metric units are unnecessary is displayed by a great abundance of testimony presented from various concerns engaged in foreign trade, none of whom have found it necessary to use them.

Commercial Research. By C. S. Duncan. Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919. Pp. 385.

Besides discussing scientific principles for the solution of commercial problems, this book is also a guide to their application. The language is simple and readily understood, and it is in every way practical for business men and students. The theory expressed in the volume is that the first need of business is intelligent direction and control, which can be obtained by better knowledge of business principles, which knowledge can be derived only from careful study of business facts. To study these, business research is necessary. In a dozen chapters the author points out how research must be planned and conducted. His aim is direct and clear, and while his style may be rather verbose, he makes his meanings distinct and positive. Business men will find much of value in the book.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ga., Atlanta.—Georgia Bank & Trust Corp., capital stock \$2,100,000, is being organized by business men of Georgia. Governor Hugh M. Dorsey is Chrmn. and J. W. LeCraw, Secy., of organization committee, Room 321 State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Americus.—A bank with \$25,000 capital stock is to be organized by negroes. B. W. Warren, M. W. Reddick, D. F. Pughley, E. Stallworth and M. B. Phillips are among those interested.

Ga., Covington.—Farmers' Banking Co., capital \$30,000, is chartered to begin business May 15. M. H. Smith, Prest., Oxford, Ga., and G. Lee Smith, Cash., Covington, Ga.

Ga., Newman.—Newman Bank & Trust Co. incorporated and has acquired the Newman Banking Co. Capital is \$400,000, surplus \$100,000. Began business Apr. 19. A. H. Freeman, Prest.; B. T. Thompson, Chairman Directors;

T. M. Goodrum, H. C. Arnall, Jr., and C. C. McKnight, V.-Ps.; H. W. Arnall, Cash.

Ky., Springfield.—People's Deposit Bank, capital \$50,000, is incorporated. I. H. Thurman, T. F. Montgomery, H. E. Case and others.

La., Buras.—A branch of the Liberty Bank of New Orleans is being organized by business men of this place. Chamber of Commerce may give information.

La., Leesville.—American National Bank, capital \$50,000, has applied for charter. P. L. Ferguson and others.

Md., Seat Pleasant.—Southern Maryland Trust Co. will be organized by Francis S. Carmody, B. F. Redmond, S. J. Henry, W. S. Collins and others of Seat Pleasant.

Miss., Ruleville.—Planters' Bank & Trust Co., capital stock \$75,000, is organized and will purchase and take over the People's Home Bank, now managed by the Grenada Bank. S. S. Harris, Prest.; J. T. Thomas and H. Lee Herring, V.-Ps.; J. H. Dickinson, Cash.

Mo., Kirkwood.—Kirkwood Trust Co. and Bank of Kirkwood have consolidated under the name of Kirkwood Trust Co., with total capital of \$75,000. Wm. W. Kaiser, Prest.; G. R. Mathews, V.-P.; M. H. Wilson, Secy-Treas.; Harry Donovan, Cash.

N. C., Durham.—Fraternal Bank & Trust Co., authorized capital stock \$125,000, paid in \$8500, is chartered. W. G. Pearson and others.

N. C., Leggett.—Bank of Leggett, authorized capital \$50,000, paid in \$7500, is chartered. Incorporators, Theo. Fountain, Henry C. Bourne, both of Tarboro, N. C., and others.

N. C., Rural Hall.—A new bank has been organized at Rural Hall and will open for business in about 20 days. E. I. Kiser, Prest.; W. E. Stauber, V.-P.; Hardy A. Carroll, Cash.

Okla., Lawton.—Security National Bank, capital \$100,000, surplus \$10,000, is chartered to begin business about June 1. W. W. Brunkill, Prest.; C. W. Crabtree and J. P. Whately, V.-Ps.; Scott L. Reeburgh, Cash.

Okla., Shawnee.—Conservative Loan & Trust Co., capital \$500,000, is chartered. F. W. Christner, G. M. Christner, Harry Crew and others.

S. C., Fork.—Bank of Fork, capital \$15,000, is incorporated to begin business about July 1. F. Chalmers Rogers, Prest.; K. S. Carmichael, V.-P.; M. E. Carmichael, Cash.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—First State Trust & Banking Co., capital \$500,000, surplus \$50,000, has been organized. E. D. Walter of Rome, Ga., active V.-P. Will begin business early in June.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Oil Men's National Bank, conversion of Guaranty State Bank of Breckenridge, capital \$300,000, has applied for charter. Chas. B. Gaddis and others.

Tex., Dallas.—A national bank with \$1,000,000 capital and \$200,000 surplus is being organized by J. D. Gillespie and associates.

Tex., Fabens.—First National Bank of Fabens, capital \$25,000, is chartered to begin business immediately. Charles L. Betterton, Prest.; other directors include F. M. Murchison, R. L. Howze, H. D. Camp and C. M. Newman.

Tex., Falfurrias.—First National Bank, capital \$50,000, has applied for charter. J. R. Scott, Jr., and others.

Tex., Lelia Lake.—Lelia Lake State Bank, capital stock \$15,000, has begun business. E. L. Kennedy, Prest.; W. L. Butler and J. M. Crews, V.-P.'s; L. A. Byrd, Cash.

Tex., Pecos.—Pecos National Bank, capital \$50,000, has applied for charter. Joseph F. Caroline and others.

(Continued on page 208.)



All these Stone & Webster buildings carry Barrett Specification Roofs—

READ this letter from the company which built the 23 buildings shown above:

STONE & WEBSTER
147 MILLS ST. BOSTON

June 13, 1919.

The Barrett Company, New York

We are sending you a collection of photographs showing the types of structures on which we have used Barrett Specification Roofs. The collection includes industrial plants and buildings, warehouses, power stations, substations, office and monumental buildings, chemical works, etc., and it seems to us that this exhibit is better evidence of our satisfaction with your product than anything we might say.

Stone & Webster

For a great construction company like Stone & Webster, to use Barrett Specification Roofs is convincing proof of the correctness of the Barrett Specification principle of roof construction, and shows their absolute confidence in Barrett materials and Barrett Service.

Stone & Webster, as well as other important construction companies, recommend Barrett Specification Roofs because:

1—From start to finish they are assured of getting just the kind of roof they specify, with no chances for "skimping" or the substitution of inferior materials.

2—They know that all contractors are bidding on an equal basis on a standard roofing of the highest quality..

3—Our "Free Inspection Service" protects them, by placing on us the burden of seeing that the owner gets what he pays for and that the materials are properly applied.

4—And last and most important we furnish free a Surety Bond (details on request) which absolutely protects the owner from roofing maintenance and expense.

Is it any wonder that The Barrett Specification type of roof covers more of the prominent structures of the country than any other kind?

Copy of Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams sent free, upon request, to any one interested.

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Columbus	Richmond	Latrobe	Toledo
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THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto
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- 1 Harvard Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 2 Kendall Square Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 3 Building of S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn.
- 4 Office Building, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Ohio.
- 5 Coolidge Corner Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 6 Power Station, Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Ia.
- 7 Steam Plant, Columbus Power Co., Columbus, Ohio.
- 8 Malden Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 9 Factory Building "S," Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J.
- 10 Riverside Power Station, Minneapolis General Electric Co.
- 11 Power Station, Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.
- 12 Lincoln Wharf Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 13 Warehouse, General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
- 14 Roslindale Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
- 15 Power Station Extension, Dallas Electric Light and Power Co.
- 16 River Power Station, Buffalo General Electric Co.
- 17 Steam Power Station, Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 18 Factory and Boiler House, Westinghouse Lamp Co., Trenton, N. J.
- 19 Steam Power Station, Lowell Electric Light Corp., Lowell, Mass.
- 20 Factory Building, The Celluloid Co., Newark, N. J.
- 21 Factory Building, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.
- 22 Sub-station, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
- 23 Charlestown Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.

Tex., Pecos.—Reeves County Abstract Co., capital stock \$12,500, is chartered by James M. Cowden, W. J. Sparks and George Harris.

Va., Saltville.—Saltville Savings Bank, maximum capital \$50,000, minimum \$25,000, is chartered. Dr. Thomas K. McKee, Prest.; Joseph S. Roberts, V.P.; J. F. Watson, Secy.

Tex., Wayland.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. T. D. Lauderdale and others.

Va., East Radford.—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, conversion of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank, capital \$60,000, is chartered. John P. McConnell, Prest.; W. H. Galway, Cash.

Va., Fort Blackmore.—Bank of Fort Blackmore, maximum capital \$25,000, minimum \$10,000, is incorporated. R. W. McConnell, Prest.; J. Melvin Cox, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston.—Merchants & Mechanics' Bank and the Farmers & Miners' Bank will consolidate under the name of Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, with S. A. Lewis as Prest. and R. R. Wilson, Cash.

New Securities.

Ala., Montgomery.—(School, Water, Sewer, Funding).—Voted April 27 the following city bonds: \$1,000,000 school, \$150,000 water system, \$50,000 sewer, \$250,000 funding. Address C. B. Smith, City Clk.

Ark., Batesville.—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until noon May 11 for \$500,000 bonds of Cypress Creek Drainage Dist., Independence County. Address W. E. Meek, Clk. Drainage Board.

Ark., Bentonville.—(Water, Sewer).—\$90,000 of bonds have been voted. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Clarksville.—(Road).—Sold to Walter E. Orthwein of St. Louis \$58,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 1920-1939 bonds of Johnson County Road Improvement Dist. No. 1.

Ark., Conway.—(School).—Between \$60,000 and \$125,000 of bonds offered on April 24 have been sold at 95 net and expenses. W. B. Clayton is Secy. School Board.

Ark., Helena.—(Road).—Sold to the Bank of Commerce of Memphis, it is reported, \$1,800,000 bonds of Helena-Ferguson Road Dist., Phillips County, at \$1,800,000.

Ark., Marion.—(Road).—The following 6 per cent Crittenden County bonds, \$1000 and \$500 denomination, 1924-1945, are being offered by the Mortgage Trust Co. of St. Louis; \$1,150,000 of Road Improvement Dist. No. 7, and \$800,000 of Road Improvement Dist. No. 8, all dated Apr. 1, 1920.

Ark., Paragould.—(Water Mains).—\$60,000 bonds have been authorized by the City Council. Address the Mayor.

Ark., Springdale.—(Sewer, Water).—\$180,000 of bonds have been voted. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Boynton.—(Improvement).—Contemplated to issue bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Daytona.—(Paving and Drainage).—Bids will be received until noon May 15 for \$450,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination city bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919. Address Geo. F. Crouch, City Clk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Fla., Miami.—(Road).—Election May 17 on \$350,000 of 5½ per cent 30-year serial bonds of Dade County, dated July 1, 1920. Address E. D. V. Burr, County Commr.

Ga., Moultrie.—(School).—Bids will be received until May 29 for \$11,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination serial 1925-1935 Grosland School Dist. bonds dated July 1, 1920, and voted Mch. 1, 1920. Address W. W. Stutts, Grosland, Ga.

Ga., Metter.—(Water-works).—Bids will be received until May 15 for \$35,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination serial bonds, dated May 1 and voted April 3. Address L. C. Anderson, Mayor.

Ga., Soperton.—(School, Light).—Election May 28 on \$30,000 of bonds as follows: \$10,000 school and \$10,000 light. Address the Mayor.

Ga., Statesboro.—(School).—Contemplated to issue \$50,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Ga., Stone Mountain.—(Water-works, Sewer).—Voted Apr. 21, \$27,000 of water-works and \$10,000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Sylvester.—(Paving).—\$40,000 of paving bonds were voted Apr. 21. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Waynesboro.—(School).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Apr. 30, it is reported, for \$16,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination Vidette School Dist., Burke County, bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920. Address W. C. McCarver, Dist. Chrmn.

Ky., Barbourville.—(School).—All bids were rejected for the \$10,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination bonds offered Apr. 24. Address W. C. Black, Chrmn. School Board.

La., Abbeville.—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. May 3 for \$35,000 of Coulee de Jon Drainage Dist., Vermilion Parish, bonds. Address A. M. Smith, Secy., Kaplan, La.

La., De Ridder.—(School).—Sold to the Bank of Lafayette, Lafayette, La., at par less \$40, \$90,000 of 5 per cent Beauregard Parish School Dist. No. 17 bonds offered Apr. 20.

La., Minden.—(Sewer, Water, Light).—Election May 6 on \$120,000 sewer and \$60,000 water and light 5 per cent bonds. Address W. M. Lowe, Mayor.

La., New Roads.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon June 7 for the following bonds: \$65,000 of Road Dist. No. 1, voted Apr. 12; \$47,900 of Road Dist. No. 4, voted Feb. 24; \$101,500 of Road Dist. No. 5, voted Feb. 24; all of Point Coupee Parish. Address Louis Louis Savoure, Prest. Police Jury, Chenal, La.

La., Rayville.—(School).—Sold to C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago, at par and accrued interest, \$150,000 of 5 per cent 1921-1940 \$1000 denomination Richland Parish bonds, voted Feb. 3 and offered April 21.

La., St. Joseph.—(Electric-light Plant).—A bond issue is contemplated by the city. Address Mayor W. M. Davidson.

La., Welsh.—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. May 31 for \$60,000 and \$70,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination 1921-1940 Welsh Drainage Dist. No. 1, Jefferson Davis Parish, bond issues, dated June 1, 1920, and voted Mch. 30, 1920. Address John T. Hood, Secy. Drainage Dist. No. 1.

Md., Salisbury.—(School).—Election May 3 on \$200,000 of Wicomico County bonds. Address County Board of Education.

Miss., Belzoni.—(Street, Water and Light).—Contemplated to issue \$310,000 of city bonds. Address the Mayor.

Miss., Belzoni.—(Courthouse, Jail, Road).—Contemplated to issue \$500,000 of Humphreys County bonds as follows: \$300,000 courthouse and jail and \$200,000 road. Address County Commr.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—(Refunding).—\$46,000 of city bonds have been authorized by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen as follows: \$25,000 water-works and electric-light refunding \$6000 school and \$15,000 electric-plant improvement bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Gulfport.—(Pier, School, Fire Equipment).—Election is contemplated on the following bonds: \$20,000 municipal pier, \$60,000 school and \$15,000 fire equipment. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Oxford.—(Road).—Election May 11 on \$275,000 of Lafayette County bonds. Address W. M. Woodward.

Mo., Elvins.—(School).—\$80,000 high school and \$10,000 ward school bonds of Elvins School Dist. were voted recently, it is reported. Address School Board.

Mo., Elvins.—(School).—Bids received until 8 P. M. May 1 for \$90,000 of 6 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination 20-year bonds of Elvins School Dist. No. 7, dated June 1, 1920, and voted Apr. 6, 1920. Address T. J. Buckner, Secy. School Board.

Mo., Joplin.—(Sewer).—Bids received until 10 A. M. May 4 for \$291,500 of 5 per cent 5-20 year optional \$500 denomination bonds dated June 1, 1920, and voted Apr. 6, 1920. Address Geo. G. Brader, Commr. of Revenue.

Mo., Lebanon.—(Road).—All bids were rejected for the \$85,000 of 5½ or 6 per cent Lebanon Special Road Dist. bonds offered Apr. 3. Address County Commr.

Mo., Purdy.—(Improvement).—At the election Apr. 20 \$23,500 of bonds were defeated. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Webster Groves.—(School).—Sold to Pope-Potter & Kaufman, St. Louis, at 95.67, \$58,000 (part of \$183,000 issue) of 5 per cent 1923-1940 \$1000 denomination bonds of Webster Groves School Dist., dated Apr. 1, voted March 6 and offered April 22.

N. C., Charlotte.—(Funding).—Sold to Lawrence, Chamberlain & Co. of New York \$270,000 of 5% per cent 2-11-year serial funding bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1920, and offered on Apr. 15.

N. C., Edenton.—(School).—Bids will be received until June 7 for \$15,000 of 6 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination Chowan County bonds, voted Jan. 1, 1920. Address M. L. Wright, Secy. Board of Education.

N. C., Greensboro.—(Roads).—Contemplated to call an election June 28 on not less than \$2,000,000 of Guilford County bonds. Address W. C. Rucker, County Commr.

N. C., Oxford.—(School).—Bids will be received until noon May 25 for the following 6 per cent 20-year Granville County bonds: \$25,000 of Tally Ho School Dist. No. 2, \$25,000 Sassafras Fork Dist. No. 2, \$10,000 of Tally Ho Dist. No. 8, all dated May 1, 1920. Address F. M. Pinnix, Chrmn. County Board of Education.

N. C., Tabor.—(Town Hall).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. May 15 for \$25,000 of 6 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated May 1, 1920. Address E. C. Watts, Mayor.

Okla., Altus.—(Road).—Special election May 29 on \$650,000 bonds of Jackson County. Address County Commr.

Okla., Carnegie.—(Water-works).—\$24,000 of bonds have been approved. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Claremore.—(Light Plant).—Sold to R. J. Edwards of Oklahoma City, at \$75,510. \$75,000 of 6 per cent 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated April 1.

Okla., Cordell.—(City Hall).—Election April 29 on \$40,000 bonds. It was erroneously stated that the election was for Cordele, Ga., in last week's issue. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Durant.—\$900,000 of Bryan County bonds have been voted. Address County Commr.

Okla., Idabel.—(Road).—\$350,000 of 5 per cent 1-20-year serial McCurtain County bonds have been sold, it is reported. Address County Commr.

Okla., Miami.—(School).—\$60,000 of bonds have been voted. Address School Board.

Okla., Muskogee.—(School).—Election May 1 on \$250,000 of not exceeding 5 per cent 25-year

(Continued on page 215.)

If Dr. Hillis Could Meet Your Men 10 Days in Succession—

To sway an audience into action—to make men cheer—to present great truths with that simple picturesque language of which a great speaker is always master!

THAT in these days is the problem of factory management. To get inspiring entertainment—which lifts men up but does not bore them—which builds citizenship and character—and which leaves an audience really grateful for what has been told and shown it.

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derful results you would get if he, himself, were present.

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Not a Dull Moment

The scenes of the lectures shift rapidly—with an intense understanding of the things about the growth and grandeur of American life which makes men proud of their birthright. They are not merely history or geography—but are alive with a vivid human note which rings true in these days when it is needed most.

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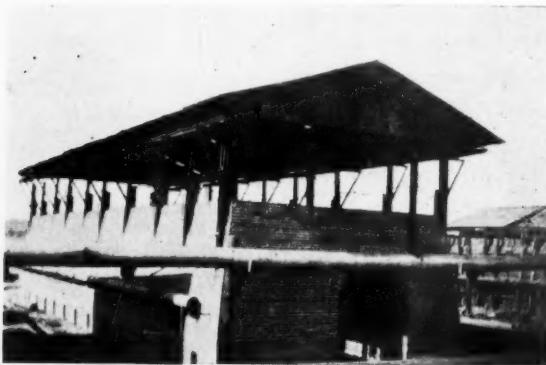
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Southern Face Brick in Northern Markets.

Face brick from the plant of the Sumter Brick Works at Sumter, S. C., is now being shipped to Northern and Western markets, which is a reversal of the process that has prevailed since the establishment of the industry in this country. The market for this class of brick was at first extremely limited. It was an altogether different product from anything previously offered, and it was necessary to create a demand for it. Then when the Sumter plant finally began to get on a sound basis the war compelled the owners to shut down for a year. Not until the spring of 1919 was the effort to make both common and face brick given up altogether and all the plant's activities concentrated on face brick.

Much of the success in bringing this product to its present state of perfection, according to the president, Irving A. Ryttenberg, is due to the Underwood gas producer burning system, attached to the kilns, from which it is possible to obtain at all times the high temperature required to burn this clay. It is the only clay on record (other than fire-clay) that requires 2600 degrees F. or



NEW TYPE OF UPDRAFT KILN DESIGNED TO OVERCOME EXPANSION OF BRICK IN BURNING.

higher. This clay expands so in the burning that a specially designed kiln has just been built, using 60-pound rails double, in reinforced concrete for buckstays, tied with 1½-inch rods. The burning time has been reduced from 11 days to 4, with a marked improvement in the percentage of first-class ware.

This Dixie texture brick, as it is called, looks in the hand like ordinary brick. Once laid in the wall with the various shades blended together, it produces a beautiful, unique and artistic effect, says Mr. Ryttenberg, that is most pleasing. It has none of the harshness nor the coldness of so many clay products, but is warm and inviting, according to the expressed views of architects and others. To see purple, brown, gray, terra-cotta, heliotrope and golden brown, all in the same kiln, is a unique experience. Every brick is sprinkled with iron spots produced naturally. The process is secret, but the owners say that no artificial substance is used.

In describing the plant the owners take particular pride in pointing out that this month they established a precedent for Southern brick manufacturers in making their initial shipment of face brick to New York city.

Southern Pine Exports for February Nearly Double Same Month Last Year.

New Orleans, La., April 28—[Special.]—Exports of Southern pine were nearly double in February, 1920, what they were in February, 1919. In February, 1920, they totaled 52,109,000 feet, valued at \$2,832,883, against 29,524,000 feet, valued at \$1,057,169, during the same month the year before. Argentina took 9,046,000 feet, valued at \$470,838, as against 900,000 feet the previous year. The United Kingdom took 2,743,000 feet, valued at \$196,310, as against 480,000 feet, valued at \$19,157; Mexico, 6,345,000 feet, valued at \$292,868, as against 2,127,000 feet, valued at \$59,694; Cuba, 14,806,000 feet, valued at \$654,167, as against 9,933,000 feet, valued at \$318,728. Shipments of Southern pine to France in February, 1920, were 359,000 feet, valued at \$26,947, a decrease from 788,000 feet, valued at \$47,284, during the same month a year ago.



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May 6, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

215

city bonds. Geo. H. Walker is Mayor and W. W. Gilbert, City Clk.

Okl., Oklahoma City—(Road).—\$750,000 of Oklahoma County bonds have been voted. Address County Commsrs.

Okl., Shawnee—(School).—Voted Apr. 24 \$261,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Okl., Stillwater—(Road).—Contemplated to issue bonds of Payne County. Address County Commsrs.

S. C., Abbeville—(Paving).—Bids will be received until noon May 12 for not less than \$75,000 and not more than \$90,000 of not exceeding 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 20, 30 and 40-year bonds. Address J. Moore Mars, Mayor.

S. C., Branchville—(School).—Voted April 27 \$20,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

S. C., Florence—(School).—Voted Apr. 22 \$95,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

S. C., Florence—(Road, Bridge, Funding).—Bids will be received until noon May 14 for \$350,000 of 2-30 year serial bonds of Florence County, not exceeding 6 per cent, dated Apr. 1, 1920, as follows: \$80,000 funding and \$270,000 road and bridge bonds. Address A. L. Ervin, Chrmn. County Highway Comsn. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

S. C., Fort Mill—(School).—Bids will be received until May 11 for \$20,000 of 5½ per cent \$500 denomination 40-year Fort Mill School Dist bonds, dated May 1 and voted April 13. Address T. B. Spratt, Treas.

S. C., Greenville—(School).—Bids will be received until May 31 for \$250,000 of 5 per cent, 20-year, \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1920, and voted Apr. 28, 1920. Address Geo. W. Sirrine, Secy. School Board.

S. C., Greenville—(County Loan).—Bids will be received until noon May 17 to loan \$165,000 to Greenville County, as follows: \$115,000 for ordinary county expenses, \$50,000 for payment of a Federal-aid Road Loan. Loans to mature Dec. 31, 1920. W. H. Willimon is Supvr. and J. A. Foster, Treas., for Greenville County.

S. C., Manning—(Road).—Bids will be received until 11 A. M. May 15 for \$300,000 (part of \$400,000 issue) of 6 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination Clarendon County bonds. Address W. C. Davis, Clerk Highway Comsn. Tenn., Chattanooga—(Paving, Funding).—Sold to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago the following 5 per cent city bonds: \$165,000 paving, dated Mch. 1, 1920, and due 1925-1940, inclusive; \$50,000 refunding, dated Apr. 15, 1920, and due 1950.

Tenn., Clarksville—(School).—Election May 29 on \$225,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 10-30-year optional city bonds, dated July 1, 1920. Address W. E. Beach, Mayor.

Tenn., Covington—(Road).—All bids, being below par and interest, were rejected for the \$155,000 of 5½ per cent \$500 denomination 30-year Tipton County bonds voted July 7, 1919, and offered Apr. 26. Amended and new bids will be received until 10 A. M. May 10 by C. P. Simonton, County Court Clk.

Tenn., Livingston—(Road).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. May 14 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Overton County bonds. Address A. C. Copeland, Jr., Clk. County Court.

Tenn., Nashville—(Hospital, Street).—Bids received until 10 A. M. Apr. 27 for the following \$1000 denomination city bonds: \$43,000 of 5 per cent hospital bonds, \$380,000 of 6 per cent street bonds. J. W. Dashiell is Secy. Board of Commsrs.

Tenn., Unicoi—(Road).—\$100,000 of 6 per cent 5-year \$25,000 denomination Unicoi County bonds have been authorized by the County Court. Address R. M. Barry. T. C. Hensley is Supt. of Roads, Erwin, Tenn.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—Election May 22 on \$50,000 5½ per cent not over 30-year bonds of Road Dist No. 6, Travis County. Address Fred C. Malone, County Clerk.

Tex., Baird—(Road).—\$100,000 of 5½ per cent bonds of Commissioners' Precinct No. 4, Calahan County, have been approved by the Atty.-Gen. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Brandon—(School).—\$20,000 of 5 per cent 10-30-year Brandon Independent School Dist. bonds have been registered. Address School Board.

Tex., Brenham—(Road).—The sale of \$1,500,000 of Washington County bonds to Wm. R. Compton & Co. of St. Louis has been cancelled. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Clarksville—(Road).—\$15,000 of 5 per cent 10-40-year bonds of Red River County Road Dist. No. 10 have been registered. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Conroe—(Road).—\$1,500,000 of Montgomery County bonds have been voted. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Cuero—(Road).—Bids received until 10 A. M. Apr. 27 for \$40,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination 20-30-year bonds of De Witt County Road Dist. No. 4, dated Oct. 10, 1918. J. L. Boal is County Judge.

Tex., Dallas—(Levee).—No awards have been made yet for the \$115,000 of 6 per cent Dallas County Levee Dist. No. 7 bonds recently voted. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Dallas—(Levee).—Sold to Kauffman-Smith-Emert Investment Co., St. Louis, \$100,000 of 6 per cent 1925-1949, inclusive, bonds of Bolse D'Arc Island Levee Dist., Dallas County, dated Jan. 2, 1920.

Tex., Edinburg—(School).—\$110,000 of 5 per cent 10-40-year bonds of Edinburg Independent School Dist., Hidalgo County, have been registered. Address County School Board.

Tex., El Paso—(Road).—\$205,000 of El Paso County bonds failed to carry at the election Apr. 17. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Galveston—(Road).—At the election Apr. 24 the \$350,000 of Galveston County bonds failed to carry. Geo. F. Burgess is County Clk.

Tex., Houston—(School).—An election will be called soon on \$49,000 bonds of School Dist. No. 25. Address School Board.

Tex., Mercedes—(School).—Sold to the State Board of Education \$87,000 of 5 per cent 10-40-year bonds of Mercedes Independent School Dist., Hidalgo County. F. E. Bennett is Prest. Board of Education.

Tex., Tahoka — (Light Plant).—\$15,000 of bonds have been authorized by the City Council. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Wichita Falls—(School).—Bids will be received until May 22 for \$300,000 of 5 per cent, 5-40-year, \$1000 denomination bonds of Wichita Falls Independent School Dist., dated Apr. 30, 1920, and voted Apr. 24, 1920. Address W. W. Brown, Secy. School Board.

Va., Big Stone Gap—(Road).—Bids will be received until May 11 for \$300,000 of 5 to 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year serial Giles County bonds, voted Apr. 6 and dated July 1, 1920. Address F. E. Snidow, Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Va., Portsmouth—(Road and Bridge).—Bids will be received until noon June 1 for \$145,000 of 5 per cent, 20-year \$1000 denomination Norfolk County Road and Bridge War Debt bonds dated June 1, 1920. Address G. Tayloe Gwatimay, County Clk.

Va., Potomac—(Sewer).—Bids will be re-

ceived until May 12 for \$60,000 of town bonds. Address John W. Varney, Mayor.

Va., Roanoke—(Street, School).—Bids will be opened May 22 for \$635,000 of bonds as follows: \$335,000 school and \$300,000 street bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Wise—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon May 11 for \$300,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination Richmond Magisterial Dist., Wise County, bonds, voted Apr. 24 and dated June 1. Address R. R. Roberts, County Clerk.

Va., Charleston—(School).—Voted Apr. 27 \$480,000 of 5 per cent \$5000 denomination bonds of Charleston Independent School Dist., Kanawha County. J. E. Robins is Prest. and W. O. Daum, Secy., Board of Education.

Va., Clarksburg—(Road).—It is contemplated to hold an election on \$4,000,000 of Harrison County bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Va., Fairmont—(Road).—\$118,000 of Winfield Dist., Marion County, bonds were voted Apr. 24. Address County Commsrs.

Va., Lewisburg—(Road).—Date of sale is not yet set for \$41,500 of Frankford Dist., Greenbrier County, bonds voted Apr. 17. Address Paul C. Hogsett, County Clk.

Va., Mabscott—(Street).—\$30,000 of 5 per cent \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denomination 10-year bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920, and voted Dec. 9, 1919, have been approved by the Atty.-Gen. Address N. S. Allen, Mayor.

Va., Martinsburg — (School).—Election May 25 on bonds of Falling Waters School Dist., Berkeley County. Address C. W. Crowell, Supt. of Schools.

Va., Salem—(School).—Contemplated to issue bonds. Address M. H. Van Horn, Supt. of Schools.

Financial Notes.

Jewett State Bank, Jewett, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Ridgely, Ridgely, Md., will increase capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Glennville Bank of Glennville, Ga., will increase capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

City National Bank of Clarksville, Tex., has increased capital from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

First National Bank of Pauls Valley, Okla., has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Fourth National Bank of Macon, Ga., has increased capital from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

Herring National Bank of Vernon, Tex., has increased capital from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Citizen's National Bank of Tyler, Tex., has increased capital from \$150,000 to \$150,000.

People's National Bank of Strasburg, Va., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

First National Bank of Elm Grove, W. Va., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank of Shenandoah, Va., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

First Guaranty State Bank, McCauley, Tex., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Central Bank & Trust Co., Asheville, N. C., proposes to increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Stockholders meet Apr. 26.

Guaranty State Bank of Greenville, Tex., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Clio Banking Co. of Clio, Ala., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Savings Bank of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va., has increased capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Houston Land & Trust Co., Houston, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES
BUILDINGS
PAVING
GOOD ROADS

Bids close June 1, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. June 1, 1920, for the mechanical equipment of the laundry building for the United States Marine Hospital at New York, N. Y. (Stapleton), in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the Supervising Chief Engineer, Room No. 731, United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close June 1, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. June 1, 1920, for furnishing materials for the construction of the laundry building for the United States Marine Hospital at New York N. Y. (Stapleton), including materials for concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, composition roofing, sheet-metal work, plastering, lumber, mill-work, painting, glazing, hardware, etc., in accordance with drawings, specifications and bills of quantities attached thereto, copies of which may be obtained from the Supervising Chief Engineer, Room 731, United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close May 26, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. May 26, 1920, for toilet-rooms in the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Ky., in accordance with specification and drawing, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian, Louisville, Ky., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close May 20, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. May 20, 1920, for a firebox heating boiler in the United States Postoffice, Henderson, Kentucky, in accordance with specification and drawings, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian, Henderson, Ky., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close May 14, 1920.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. Washington, D. C., April 15, 1920. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 10 o'clock A. M. May 14, 1920, for furnishing paper (including white and colored writing, perforated sheets, book, impression, typewriter, computing machine, wrapping, manila, carbon, blotting, toilet and blueprint), gum labels, tape, tablets, plain and printed facing slips, examination, index and guide cards, folders, cardboard, strawboard, oil board, copy and blank books, and tags, as they may be ordered for the use of the Postal Service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1921. Blanks for proposals with specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster-General.

Bids close May 20, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Washington, April 22, 1920. Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, May 20, 1920, and then opened, for lithographing, printing and mounting 20,000 copies, more or less, of the General Land Office Map of the United States for 1921. At the same time and place proposals in duplicate will also be opened for photo-lithographing and printing 300 copies, more or less, of each of the maps of the land States and insular possessions prepared in the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Contracts awarded

subject to appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Specifications as to character of the work, sizes of maps and quality of paper required will be exhibited to bidders or furnished on application. All proposals must be securely enveloped, marked "Proposal for United States Map" or "Proposal for State Maps," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept or reject any part thereof in the discretion of the Department.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

Bids close May 15, 1920.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING OFFICER. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. May 15, 1920, and then opened, for the construction of a concrete road to Michaelsville, approximately 7400 feet in length and 10 feet in width, and a concrete platform for the storage of projectiles, approximately 300 feet by 30 feet. Plans and specifications may be obtained at the Office of the Constructing Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Bids close May 25, 1920.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the General Treasurer, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, until one o'clock P. M. May 25, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering supplies (clothing, chinaware, bedding, stationery, etc.) for the year ending June 30, 1921. Copies of instructions and specifications can be had upon application to C. W. WADSWORTH, Gen. Treas., National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.

Bids close May 24, 1920.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 11 A. M. May 24, 1920, at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, for labor and material to construct 19 Officers' Quarters and 1 Infirmary, a total of 20 buildings, at the Air Coast Defense Station, New Dorp, Staten Island, New York. Information at above address.

Bids close May 20, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MILD OPEN-HEARTH STEEL. Office Mississippi River Commission, 1st and 2d Districts, Customhouse, Memphis, Tenn. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. May 20, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering mild open-hearth steel. Further information on application.

Bids close June 15, 1920.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE. Florence, Ala. Sealed proposals will be received here until June 15, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering four (4) electric generators, each of 25,000 K. V. A. capacity, with five (5) exciters and accessories. Further information on application.

Bids close June 1, 1920.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE. Florence, Ala. Sealed proposals will be received here until June 1, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering four (4) hydraulic turbines, each of thirty thousand (30,000) horse-power, with governors. Further information on application.

Bids close May 8, 1920.

CEMENT—U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE. Wheeling, W. Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. (Eastern time) May 8, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering 15,000 barrels of American Portland cement for Dam No. 27, Ohio River. Further information on application.

Bids close June 5, 1920.

\$15,000 6% School Bonds

EDENTON, N. C. For Sale—Fifteen Thousand Dollars' worth of Rural School 6 per cent bonds, one thousand maturing five years hence and one thousand each succeeding year for fourteen additional years. Bids will be received until June the 5th, 1920. Address all communications to the Board of Education of Chowan County, M. L. Wright, Secy., Edenton, N. C.

Bids close May 15, 1920.

\$450,000 5% Bonds

Daytona, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Daytona, Fla., will receive sealed bids for the purchase of \$450,000 par value of bonds of the said City of Daytona, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the fifteenth day of May, 1920. The amount of bonds for sale is \$450,000 par value, the bonds are dated November 1, 1919, and are issued in denominations of \$1000 each, and are to mature and become due and payable as set forth in the following schedule, to wit:

November First, 1924	Five Bonds.
November First, 1925	Five Bonds.
November First, 1926	Eight Bonds.
November First, 1927	Eight Bonds.
November First, 1928	Eight Bonds.
November First, 1929	Twelve Bonds.
November First, 1930	Twelve Bonds.
November First, 1931	Twelve Bonds.
November First, 1932	Fifteen Bonds.
November First, 1933	Fifteen Bonds.
November First, 1934	Fifteen Bonds.
November First, 1935	Eighteen Bonds.
November First, 1936	Eighteen Bonds.
November First, 1937	Eighteen Bonds.
November First, 1938	Twenty-one Bonds.
November First, 1939	Twenty-one Bonds.
November First, 1940	Twenty-one Bonds.
November First, 1941	Twenty-four Bonds.
November First, 1942	Twenty-four Bonds.
November First, 1943	Twenty-four Bonds.
November First, 1944	Twenty-seven Bonds.
November First, 1945	Twenty-seven Bonds.
November First, 1946	Twenty-seven Bonds.
November First, 1947	Thirty Bonds.
November First, 1948	Thirty-five Bonds.

Said bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1, with interest coupons attached evidencing the interest semi-annually on the principal sum mentioned in said bonds, until the principal sum of said bonds shall become due. Both principal and interest of said bonds are to be payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, New York City, New York, or at the Merchants' Bank, Daytona, Fla., at the option of the holder. Bids will be received on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1920, provided they are submitted not later than 12 o'clock noon on said last mentioned date. Each bidder is required to deposit with his bid a certified check in the amount of 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds covered by his bid, such certified check to be payable to the order of the City of Daytona. Said check shall be a guarantee of full compliance with the bid submitted and shall be considered as liquidated damages in the event of the acceptance of such bid and the failure on the part of the bidder to comply with the terms thereof. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids and readvertise the bonds or any portion of the same remaining unsold. The validity of these bonds has been approved by the Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Florida and by John C. Thomson, Bond Attorney of New York City. Said bonds will not be sold for less than their face value.

A. MILLIGAN,
HENRY T. TITUS,
E. L. BOND,

City Commissioners of the City of Daytona, Florida.

Bids close May 12, 1920.

\$30,000 5% School Bonds

Clinton, La.

Sealed bids will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 12, 1920, for \$30,000 School District No. 6, East Feliciana Parish, bonds, bearing date of January 7, 1920, in denominations of \$1000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, interest payable annually.

The bonds mature serially, being payable \$3000 each year for 10 years.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information apply to the Parish Superintendent of Schools, Clinton, Louisiana.

D. G. LUNSFORD,
Parish Superintendent.

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